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THE

DOMESTIC PHARMACOPŒIA.

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THE

DOMESTIC PHARMACOPŒIA;

OR,

COMPLETE

Medical Guide for Families.

CONTAINING

An alphabetical Arrangement, in the Form of a Dictionary, of all the DISEASES to which the human Frame is liable, with the SYMPTOMS attendant on each;—and the moſt ſimple and rational Modes of TREATMENT, drawn from high and approved Authorities. The whole preceded by

DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING HEALTH, AND ATTAINING LONG LIFE;

TOGETHER WITH

RULES FOR NURSING SICK PERSONS;

AND TERMINATED BY

AN APPENDIX,

Alſo alphabetically arranged, of favorite and domeſtic REMEDIES, MEDICAMENTS, &c.—which, being calculated to meet and combat ſucceſsfully all incidental Attacks of Diſeaſe, it is incumbent on every prudent Family to poſſeſs.

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PREFACE.

The enjoyment of health being the moſt important concern of this life, every individual is neceſſarily ſolicitous, not only to guard againſt all the circumſtances by which it may be deranged, but likewiſe to make himſelf acquainted with the particular nature and quality of each of thoſe attacks of diſeaſe, which are the more complicated in proportion to the delicacy of the parts of which the human machine is compoſed. To ſatisfy him on theſe points, and to enable him to judge for himſelf, under the different circumſtances reſpectively of the caſes in which he is ſo deeply intereſted, a variety of books have

have been compoſed, but in ſo confuſed a manner, and ſo filled with the jargon of the ſchools, that it has been in a manner impoſſible for him to wade through their contents with any ſucceſs, in obtaining that degree of information which might enable him to guard againſt profeſſional ignorance and licenſed charlataniſm, in particular ſituations where he might otherwiſe have been uſeful to himſelf, and to thoſe by whom he may have been ſurrounded. If every man ought, through motives of ſelf-preſervation and defence, to be his own lawyer, his own broker, his own brewer, &c. as we are taught by thoſe who have written practical eſſays on theſe ſubjects; for a ſtill ſtronger reaſon ought he to be, as far as his other purſuits will enable him, his own phyſician: that being what is moſt intimately connected with himſelf—

himſelf—the "ſaving knowledge" to which a regard for his perſonal ſecurity ſtrongly prompts him to aſpire.

The Editor, or, more properly ſpeaking, the Compiler of theſe ſheets, claims to himſelf this merit which he is perſuaded will not be denied him by the liberal and candid,—that if he has had little new to offer, he has placed the united labours of others in ſo advantageous a light, in an order at once ſo ſimple and methodical, as to have removed the objections which have been hitherto, not unreaſonably, urged againſt productions of a ſimilar kind. For this purpoſe, he has adopted the dictionary form as the beſt, ſeeing that, by ſuch an arrangement, the reader can readily turn to the diſeaſe relative to which he is deſirous of information,

mation, and will find it accurately defined, and the beſt modes of its treatment pointed out. The authorities which are cited he will perceive to be unexceptionable: they have been confirmed by long experience, and have obtained a general approbation. Whatever can enable him to guard againſt the attacks of diſeaſe, and to preſerve a vigorous health, has not been neglected; and the Appendix will put him in poſſeſſion of a great variety of remedies, medicaments, and applications, of ſuch utility that he ought never to be unprovided with the means of preparing them for himſelf and others. His own ſafety, and a regard for humanity, ſtrongly point out to him this duty.

THE

DOMESTIC PHARMACOPŒIA.

DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING HEALTH AND ATTAINING LONG LIFE.

HEALTH has been ever eſteemed the firſt of bleſſings, and conſequently every endeavour towards its preſervation, deſerves encouragement. This conſideration induces me to publiſh the following remarks, from a thorough conviction of the truth they contain, which ought, with every honeſt man, to outweigh every timidity of its reception, and give him courage to offer, at all riſques, what, by well-grounded experience, appears to him (from its nature) of general utility to mankind.

The air, which is a fluid elaſtic ſubſtance that ſurrounds us on all ſides, penetrates our bodies, and yet is ſo fine that it eſcapes the ſight, is rarefied by heat, and condenſed by cold: it is ſo neceſſary that an animal cannot live a moment without it. It ſerves for reſpiration or breathing, and is ſuſceptible of different qualities. It may be hot, moiſt, cold, dry, ſerene, pure, and temperate. It is ſubject to variations more or leſs ſudden, and to be mixed with impure, corrupted, infectious vapours, which are prejudicial to health. The

ſudden changes of the air are dangerous, whence proceed a great number of diſeaſes which reign in the ſpring and autumn. Towards the approach of winter, hoſpitals, priſons, places where armies are encamped, places where lead is melted, and the earth juſt thrown up, near dung-hills, &c. are unhealthy, on account of the bad exhalations. Too hot an air occaſions malignant and putrid fevers. A cold and moiſt conſtitution of the air produces coughs, pleuriſies, rheumatiſms, agues, &c. for inſtance—agues are common in the fens of Cambridgeſhire and Lincolnſhire, and the hundreds of Eſſex, on account of their marſhy ſituation, and the moiſt vapours which weaken the fibres of the body, and obſtruct the pores of the ſkin, and conſequently diminiſh the diſcharge of the ſkin, called inſenſible perſpiration. Hence it appears that to preſerve health dunghills ſhould never be placed too near the dwelling-houſe, ſince the corrupted vapours which are continually exhaling from them, cannot fail being in time prejudicial, and cauſing malignant fevers: for though thoſe who are uſed to them do not perceive their offenſiveneſs, yet the cauſe does not ceaſe its unwholeſome activity.

From what has been obſerved with reſpect to hoſpitals and jails, the neceſſity of daily opening the windows of a bedchamber muſt clearly appear, to prevent the bad conſequences which ariſe from foul and confined air; and alſo why houſes ſhould

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be built rather raiſed above the level of the earth, than ſunk beneath its ſurface. The expoſure of the front ſhould be to the ſouth eaſt, this being the moſt wholeſome aſpect.

Our conſtitution, from the loſs it daily ſuſtains, requires to be repaired by aliment and drink; hence a knowledge of their general kinds and qualities is neceſſary, in order to make a proper choice thereof.

The principal and moſt general food is bread, made of wheat, barley, rye, or oats; wheaten bread is moſt nouriſhing; barley is dry; rye and oats laxative. The cruſt is moſt eaſy of digeſtion, the crumb more oily and heavy: though other mealy ſubſtances, beans, peaſe, potatoes, &c. nouriſh much, they are windy, heavy, and viſcid, and their conſtant uſe is apt to cauſe obſtructions, unleſs a great deal of exerciſe is uſed. Rice is emollient and nouriſhing; but nuts, almonds, and cheſnuts, &c. though they abound with nutritious particles are hard of digeſtion.

Pulpy, tart fruits, which abound with juice, eaten ripe, are refreſhing, cooling, quench thirſt, and are eaſy of digeſtion, ſuch as ſtrawberries, raſpberries, currants, mulberries, gooſeberries, cheries, apples, pears, apricots, peaches, nectarines, &c. Remark, contrary to the common prejudice which generally prevails, that fruits are hurtful in the bloody flux, and even occaſion this diſorder,

they may be eaten with great ſafety in the bloody flux, and are indeed the real preſervatives againſt it, as is confirmed by the experience of the moſt eminent phyſicians, the cauſes of this diſorder being an exceſs of fleſh meats, too moiſt a ſtate of the air, and a ſucceſſion of cold ſhowers to violent heats and uncleanlineſs. In fact, this diſorder has been obſerved leſs frequent, and leſs dangerous, when fruits were plenty and cheap, ſo that to eſcape this diſtemper when it is rife, ripe fruits are to be eaten in plenty, and the quantity of fleſh meats is to be leſſened conſiderably.

Pot herbs and roots are leſs nouriſhing than the mealy ſubſtances: lettuce, ſuccory, endive, ſorrel, purſlain, &c. refreſh, moiſten, and are laxative. Artichokes, cellery, creſſes, aſparagus, parſley, &c. are a little heating. Truffles, muſhrooms, onions, garlic, pepper, muſtard, and the other ſpices, heat very much, and are therefore leſs wholeſome in particular conſtitutions.

Animal food differs very much with regard to its kind, age, manner of living, and ſubſtance. Fiſh nouriſh the leaſt of all animals. Young animals have the greateſt plenty of ſoft nouriſhing juice, but that of the older is moſt ſpirituous and nouriſhing. Yet though the juices of old animals are moſt gelatinous, and agreeable to the taſte, their fleſh is the hardeſt and moſt difficult of digeſtion. Wild animals are more light and eaſier of digeſtion

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than the tame. Their white parts contain a very juicy ſubſtance of tender fibres, yield a ſoft food, and are eaſy of digeſtion.

Liquid aliments are milk, eggs, chocolate, ſoups, broths, &c. milk requiring but little preparation in the ſtomach, is a good aliment for perſons whoſe ſtomachs are weak, and children; new laid eggs are very nouriſhing, and eaſy of digeſtion, therefore agree with exhauſted and old perſons. Chocolate nouriſhes greatly, ſtrengthens the ſtomach, helps digeſtions, and ſoftens ſharp humours, whence it is proper for weak ſtomachs and conſumptive perſons. Broths and ſoups abound with a ſoft, moiſtening, nutritious jelly, whence they are great reſtoratives. Meat that is roaſted contains an excellent nouriſhing juice, the moiſt parts being diſſipated by the fire. Subſtances that are fried are only proper for ſtrong ſtomachs.

Drink reſtores the fluid parts of the body and helps digeſtion. The principal and moſt ſalutary is water, of which the ſofteſt is beſt, which is known by its lathering eaſily with ſoap; but taken in too great quantities it relaxes and weakens the ſtomach, and cauſes many diſorders. Wine, in moderation, ſtrengthens the ſolids, and promotes digeſtion; but if uſed in exceſs, as well as brandy, rum, and all other ſpirituous liquors, hardens the fibres, weakens the nerves, deſtroys the appetite, and cauſes gout, ſtone, and other chronic diſeaſes;

that malt liquor is the wholeſomeſt which is the lighteſt and cleareſt, for then it does not offend the ſtomach, but paſſes readily through the emunctories, or ſtrainers of the body, and particularly by urine, whence the beſt beer does not make the head ach, nor grow ſour on the ſtomach, nor cauſe wind. The making of wholeſome beer depends greatly on the ſoftneſs of the water, the proper boiling of the ingredients, and a due working of the wort; for all thick, muddy, or ſtale beer, not ſufficiently boiled, diſorders the head, cauſes wind in the ſtomach, obſtructions, the ſtrangury, aſthmas, cholics, and ulcers in the legs. Tea, uſed in moderation, promotes perſpiration, or the diſcharge by the ſkin, ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and helps digeſtion; but that kind of tea which is called hyſon, is improper for perſons who have weak nerves or ſubject to hyſteric diſorders. Coffee, drank after dinner, is thought to quicken digeſtion, and allay the fumes of wine; but if uſed in exceſs it agitates the blood, cauſes watching, and promotes hemorrhages, or bleedings from the noſe, or other parts.

Spices, pepper, &c. are pernicious when uſed to create an appetite; whence made diſhes are bad, for the appetite cauſed by the quality and difference of the victuals, incites perſons to eat more than the ſtomach can well digeſt, which cauſes indigeſtion, and frequently dangerous and fatal diſorders. With

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reſpect to diet, the ſureſt method of preſerving health is to live on plain ſimple food, lightly ſeaſoned; in that quantity which, by experience, Nature has been found to require. Perfect digeſtion is the beſt rule for regulating a meal, which is known from perſons being more lively and briſk after a meal than before. Hiſtory furniſhes us with many examples of perſons who, by temperance, have lived to a very advanced age, though of weakly conſtitutions naturally: wherefore thoſe that are deſirous of life and health ſhould imitate their manner of living, ſince exceſſes in eating and drinking are both extremely dangerous.

Strong robuſt young people who uſe much exerciſe ought to eat more than others, and may be free with the groſſer kinds of food, for their ſtomachs being ſtrong, the lighter foods would digeſt too eaſily, and be diſſipated too ſoon. Perſons of a weak conſtitution, or who are juſt recovered from a diſeaſe, ſhould uſe ſoft light foods, agreeable to the ſtomach. Children, whoſe ſtomachs are weak, and veſſels fine, ought to uſe a light, thin, ſoft food, eaſy of digeſtion; therefore infants ſhould be fed with a fluid milk, to avoid cauſing obſtructions in their fine and delicate veſſels: conſequently the milk of a nurſe newly brought to bed is more proper for a new-born infant than the milk of a nurſe who has been delivered five or ſix months, becauſe her milk begins to have too great a conſiſ-

tence. Nurſes ſhould obſerve an exact diet, and ſhun violent paſſions of all kinds, for they diſturb digeſtion, and communicate their bad effects to the child. When children are weaned, they ſhould not be accuſtomed to ſpirituous liquors, or ſtrong food, eſpecially ſalt or ſmoaked proviſions, becauſe they are hard of digeſtion, and yield bad nouriſhment. Their diet ſhould conſiſt of light animal food, taken in a ſmall quantity at a time, but often. At all times of life, but eſpecially in old age, the conſtant uſe of ſalt and ſmoaked meats tends to harden and ſtiffen the ſolid parts of the body, inſtead of affording good nouriſhment, being hard of digeſtion. In old age the fluids are more thick, ſecretions more ſlow, and the ſolids harder than in youth; therefore they require a more ſoft, moiſtening diet, eaſy of digeſtion, and not too much at a time, eſpecially of a night.

All great changes ought to be brought about inſenſibly, for cuſtom is a ſecond nature, and an acquired habit is hard to be left off. Many perſons enjoy a good ſtate of health when their meat and drink are very indifferent, by being accuſtomed thereto, and are apt to be ſick when they attempt to change their manner of life. Cuſtom confines us to certain hours, but hunger points out the beſt time of eating. In age, where ſtrength is wanting, and in youth, wherein there is a great diſſipation, when much is not eaten at a time, ſomething taken be-

tween

tween the ſet meals is not improper. It is neceſſary to obſerve that when the ſtomach is bad, perſons ſhould not begin to eat again till the laſt meal is digeſted.

Perſons who are much fatigued ſhould reſt before eating; and, in caſes of diſtreſs and ſorrow, the food ſhould be light and ſmall in quantity, becauſe the ſtomach is weak at thoſe times.

The ſtomach will admit of groſſer food in winter than in ſummer. Thoſe who eat in a hurry, without much chewing, are ſubject to indigeſtion; for digeſtion depends in part on well chewing the food, and thereby intimately mixing it with the ſpittle. For this reaſon light foods are moſt proper for children and old perſons who have loſt their teeth.

Vegetables are more difficult of digeſtion than animal food, therefore improper for weak ſtomachs. On this account light foods, ſuch as veal, lamb, chicken, fiſh, are the foods which beſt agree with delicate conſtitutions. On the contrary, ſtronger habits are more ſubject to be ſurfeited with tender and young meats than with beef and mutton, becauſe the degree of heat which converts beef and mutton into the true ſtate it ought to have in the ſtomach, carries the tender aliment of lamb, pig, chickens, &c. into a ſtercorous or excremental ſtate before it leaves the ſtomach, whence fluxes, &c. In ſuch ſtrong ſtomachs it is neceſſary to

mix vegetables with the animal food, that the fermentation of the one may oppoſe the too precipitate digeſtion of the other by its acidity. Hence it is obvious that weak ſtomachs ſhould abſtain from vegetables, which require a greater degree of vital heat than even beef or mutton, to be converted into proper nouriſhment. This I hope will ſatisfactorily explain the terms of eaſy and difficult digeſtion. The ſtomach, which can bear beer and water, cannot bear roaſted pig and water, from too great a power of digeſtion, not from any deficiency in thoſe faculties; therefore beef and mutton are more eaſy of digeſtion than lamb, or any of the white meats, and the contrary in weak ſtomachs. Surfeits from lobſters, crabs, &c. are of the kind which riſe from a too ſudden change of theſe ſubſtances in the ſtomach, therefore they ſhould be always eaten with vinegar or lemon juice. In fact, butter is no bad preſervative againſt ſurfeits in this inſtance, the oil blending with the alcalous ſalts, forms a ſoap of that which would otherwiſe be a more acrimonious, inflammatory, and offenſive ſubſtance.

Sleep reſtores the ſtrength, and repairs and replaces the waſte which is made by the labour and exerciſe of the day. The proper time for ſleep is the night when darkneſs and ſilence invite and bring it on. Day ſleep is leſs refreſhing; exerciſe and cuſtom ſhould regulate its duration. Six or

ſeven

ſeven hours at a time are generally thought ſufficient, for exceſſive ſleeping is attended with great inconveniences; it blunts the ſenſes and renders them leſs fit for the duties of life.

It is beneficial to vary the ſcenes of life, to be ſometimes in the country, ſometimes in town, to go to ſea, to hunt, to be at reſt now and then, but more frequently to uſe exerciſe, becauſe a ſedentary life brings on many indiſpoſitions, and renders the body weak and inactive; while on the other hand exerciſe and labour ſtrengthen it. But moderation is to be obſerved in all theſe things, and too much fatigue to be avoided, for too frequent and violent exerciſe overpowers the natural ſtrength, and waſtes the body. Of all kinds of exerciſe riding on horſeback is the moſt ſalutary. I have known many inſtances of perſons recovering thereby from the moſt deplorable ſtate, in conſumptions, dropſies, colics, and nervous diſorders.

In old age there is ſeldom ſufficient ſtrength to uſe bodily exerciſe, though ſo very requiſite for health: therefore frictions with the fleſh-bruſh are neceſſary at this time of life to promote perſpiration, which ſhould be done by the perſon himſelf if poſſible.

I have already taken notice that cold ſtops the pores of the ſkin, and diminiſhes both ſweat and perſpiration. To avoid this inconvenience the winter cloathing ſhould be put on pretty early in

the feaſon, and be left off late; beſides, care muſt be taken not to paſs too ſuddenly from a hot into a cold air, and to forbear drinking any thing cold when the body has been violently heated.

The paſſions and affections of the mind, viz. joy, fear, anger, &c. produce very ſenſible effects, and, when too much given way to, have a very bad effect on health, for they affect the ſtomach, hinder digeſtion, and chylification, whence ariſe many terrible diſorders. It is therefore beſt to keep them in bounds as much as poſſible, and to preſerve an inward ſerenity, calmneſs, and tranquillity.

Exceſſive venery muſt be avoided, ſince the action of coition is very impetuous, and comes near to a convulſion. The animal heat is greatly leſſened thereby, the habit of the body weakened wonderfully, and the whole nervous ſyſtem largely injured.

RULES

RULES FOR NURSING SICK PERSONS.

It is a great miſtake to ſuppoſe that all diſtempers are cured by ſweating, and that to procure a ſweat ſick perſons muſt take hot medicines, and keep themſelves very hot, for ſweating carries off the thinner part of the blood, leaving the remainder more dry, thick, and inflamed, which muſt evidently increaſe the diſorder, for inſtead of forcing out the watery part of the blood, we ſhould rather endeavour to increaſe it, by drinking freely of barley-water, balm-tea, lemonade, or any other diluting liquor made luke-warm. What has been already ſaid on the head of foul confined air, ſhews the abſurdity of ſtifling the ſick perſon with the heat of a cloſe apartment and a load of bed cloaths, for theſe two cauſes are ſufficient alone to produce a fever, even in a healthy perſon. By letting a little freſh air now and then into a ſick perſon's room, and leſſening the bed-cloaths, you will almoſt always perceive the fever and oppreſſion in ſome meaſure abate. Inſtead of Venice-treacle, faffron, Gaſcoign-powder, and other heating medicines, in all feveriſh diſorders, the belly ſhould be kept moderately open, whilſt thoſe medicines juſt mentioned render the body coſtive, and muſt neceſſarily have a bad effect. Fevers are aggravated by giving the ſick perſons food, through fear of their dying of weakneſs, which food increaſes

creaſes the diſorder and renders it fatal. This fear is groundleſs; perſons in fevers may be ſupported even for ſome weeks with liquids only, and are ſtronger at the expiration of that time than if they had taken more ſolid nouriſhment; for, from the firſt attack of a fever, whatever ſolid food is taken, even ſoup, eggs, biſcuit, &c. corrupts in the ſtomach. If a man in perfect health was to eat ſtinking meat, rotten eggs, ſour broth, &c. he would be ſeized with vomiting, a load at the ſtomach, a purging, fever, and eruptions on the ſkin. The ſame articles, even in their ſoundeſt ſtate, given to a perſon in a fever, are quickly putrified by the heat and diſeaſed matter already in his ſtomach, and in a few hours produce the ſame effects. Is it then poſſible to expect the leaſt ſervice from them? No, as long as a ſick perſon has a bad humour in his ſtomach his weakneſs increaſes in proportion to the food he receives; for this food being corrupted by the infected matter already there, proves incapable of affording the leaſt nouriſhment; on the contrary, it becomes an additional cauſe of the diſtemper. Beſides, to heat and cram the ſick perſon, is wholly oppoſite to what Nature herſelf indicates: the burning heat of which they complain, the dryneſs of the lips, tongue, and throat, the high colour of their urine, their earneſt longing after cooling things, the pleaſure and benefit they receive from the admiſſion of freſh air into

their

their chamber, are ſo many proofs that we ought to cool them moderately, by refreſhing and diluting liquors, ſuch as balm-tea, lemonade, &c. to promote an eaſy diſcharge of the vitiated humours. Thoſe who have the care of ſick perſons ſhould particularly attend to this obſervation, that as long as there is any taſte of bitterneſs, ſickneſs, or deſire of reaching, bad breath, heat, and feveriſhneſs, with offenſive ſtools, and high coloured urine, made in a ſmall quantity only, ſo long all fleſh meats, ſoups, eggs, and all kind of food compoſed of any of them, and all heating medicines, wines, &c. are ſo many abſolute poiſons.

If the ſick perſon has not two motions for ſtool in the twenty-four hours, if the urine is high-coloured, the fever runs high, the pain of the head and loins conſiderable, a glyſter of warm water, with ſweet oil, and a littte common ſalt, ſhould be given once in a day. As long as the patient has ſtrength for it, he ſhould ſit up out of bed an hour daily, and longer if he can bear it, but he ſhould not be raiſed whilſt in a ſweat. His linen ſhould be changed every other day, taking care that the clean linen is well aired, for nothing conduces more to continue the fever and light-headedneſs, than confining the ſick conſtantly to their bed, and preventing their changing their foul linen.

Perſons recovering from diſtempers require great care and attention: in proportion to the abatement and

and decline of the fever, their quantity of food may be gradually increaſed, and when the fever is entirely gone, the ſick perſon may venture on a little white meat, ſuch as chicken, rabbit, whitings, flounders, or other flat fiſh; but ſalmon, eels, carp, ſkait, haddock, and the like, are not to be ventured on till the recovery is abſolutely perfected. Soups, new-laid eggs, and a little wine diluted with water, may be adminiſtered, but with great moderation, becauſe the ſtomach being extremely weakened by the diſeaſe, is capable only as yet of a ſmall degree of digeſtion, and if the quantity of nouriſhment exceeds its power ever ſo little, it will not digeſt, but become putrid and delay the recovery.

To procure a complete and perfect termination of acute diſeaſes, obſerve the following rules:

Let perſons recovering, as well as thoſe who are ſick, take very little food at a time, and take it often.

Let their meal conſiſt of one kind of food only, and let them chew their food well.

Leſſen their quantity of drink: the beſt in general is wine and water, three parts water to one part wine; for too great a quantity of liquids prevents the ſtomach from recovering its tone, and increaſes the tendency to ſwelling of the legs.

Riding on horſeback, as often as they are able, is abſolutely neceſſary; the propereſt time for this exerciſe is in the forenoon.

They

They ſhould eat nothing, or at moſt but very little, in the evening, as perſons in this ſtate are ſeldom quite ſo well towards night. Their ſleep will be the leſs diſturbed for this caution; ſeven or eight hours, at moſt, are as much as ſhould be allotted for lying in bed.

A ſtool is not abſolutely neceſſary every day, but if the coſtiveneſs exceeds the ſecond day a glyſter ſhould be adminiſtered, or ſooner, if the perſon feels uneaſy, is reſtleſs, or has the head-ach.

If after ſome time they continue very weak; if their ſtomach is diſordered; and if they have, from time to time, a little irregular fever, they ſhould take a tea-cup full of the decoction of the Peruvian bark, three or four times a day, which may be prepared by boiling an ounce of the beſt bark in powder in a quart of water, till two-thirds are waſted away, and then adding to the remainder a gill of red wine.

Labouring men muſt by no means return to work too ſoon after their recovery, leſt it prevent their ever getting perfectly well, and entirely recovering their loſt ſtrength.

AGUE, OR INTERMITTING FEVER.

Symptoms. A violent head-ach, a wearineſs of the limbs, a pain in the loins, a coldneſs in the external parts, a ſhivering and ſhaking, ſometimes ſo much as to make the very bed ſhake under them, a great thirſt and burning heat, and frequent inclination to vomit. Afterwards the ſymptoms begin to abate, the ſkin becomes moiſt, the urine is of a flame colour but without a ſediment, and a ſweat breaking out terminates the fit.

Medicine. Firſt, vomit the ſick perſon, by giving half a drachm of the powder of ipecacuanha, and work it off with camomile-tea; then let the ſick perſon take the following powder:

Of the beſt Peruvian-bark, powdered, one ounce, of Virginia ſnake-root and ſalt of wormwood, each one drachm, mix theſe well together, and divide them into eight doſes, one paper to be taken every two hours in a glaſs of red wine or any other liquid. This is a certain and infallible cure; but care muſt be taken to adminiſter it only in the intervals of the fits, and it muſt be repeated for two or three days, about ten days after the firſt cure, or elſe the diſorder will frequently return. In obſtinate caſes, removing into a drier air has been found of great ſervice for perſons of robuſt conſtitutions after taking

ing the ipecacuanha vomit. Dr. Mead directs a drachm of powder of myrrh to be taken, an hour before the ague firſt comes on, in a glaſs of ſack.

Huxham.

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. An intermitting fever generally begins with a pain of the head and loins, wearineſs of the limbs, coldneſs of the extremities, ſtretching, yawning, with ſometimes great ſickneſs and vomiting, to which ſucceed ſhivering and violent ſhaking, afterwards the ſkin becomes moiſt, and a profuſe ſweat breaks out, which generally terminates the fit.

Medicine. The firſt thing to be done in the cure of an intermitting fever is to cleanſe the firſt paſſages: this not only renders the application of other medicines more ſafe but likewiſe more efficacious. In this diſeaſe the ſtomach is generally overcharged with cold viſcid phlegm, and frequently great quantities of bile are diſcharged by vomit, which plainly points out the neceſſity of ſuch evacuations; vomits are therefore to be adminiſtered before the patient takes any other medicine. A doſe of ipecacuanha will generally anſwer this purpoſe very well; half a drachm of the powder will be ſufficient for an adult, and for a younger perſon the doſe muſt be leſs in proportion. After the vomit begins to operate, it may be wrought off

off by drinking plentifully of weak camomile-tea. The vomit ſhould be taken two or three hours before the coming on of the fit, and may be repeated two or three times at the diſtance of three or four days from each other. Vomits not only cleanſe the ſtomach, but increaſe the perſpiration, and all the other ſecretions, which render them of ſuch importance that they often cure intermitting fevers without the aſſiſtance of any other medicine.

Purging medicines are likewiſe uſeful, and often neceſſary, in intermitting fevers. A ſmart purge has been known to cure an obſtinate ague, after the Peruvian bark and other medicines had been uſed in vain. Vomits, however, are more ſuitable in this diſeaſe, and render purging leſs neceſſary; but if the patient be afraid to take a vomit, he ought in this caſe to cleanſe the bowels by a doſe or two of Glauber's ſalts, jalap, or rhubarb, &c.

After proper evacuations the patient may ſafely uſe the Peruvian-bark, which may be taken in any way that is moſt agreeable to him. As it would anſwer no purpoſe to multiply forms, we ſhall only mention the following:

Two ounces of the beſt Peruvian-bark, half an ounce of Virginian ſnake-root, and a quarter of an ounce of ginger, all finely powdered, may be divided into twenty-four doſes; theſe may be either made into boluſſes, as they are uſed, with a little ſyrup of lemon, or mixed in a glaſs of red wine, a cup of camomile-tea, water-gruel, or the like.

In

In an ague which returns every day, a doſe of the above may be taken every two hours during the interval of the fit. By this method the patient will be able to take five or ſix doſes between each paroxyſm. In a tertian, or third day ague, it will be ſufficient to take a doſe every third hour during the interval; and in a quartan every fourth. If the patient cannot take ſo large a doſe of the bark, he may divide each of the powders into two parts, and take one every hour. For a young perſon a ſmaller quantity of this medicine will be ſufficient, and the doſe muſt be adapted to the age, conſtitution, &c.

The above will ſeldom fail to remove an ague, but the patient ought not to leave off taking the medicine ſo ſoon as the paroxyſms are ſtopped; but ſhould continue to uſe it till ſuch time as there is reaſon to believe the diſeaſe is entirely overcome. Moſt of the failures in the cure of this diſeaſe are owing to the patient's not continuing to uſe the medicine long enough. They are generally directed to take it till the fits are ſtopped, then to leave it off, and begin again at ſome diſtance of time, by which means the diſeaſe gathers ſtrength, and often returns with as much violence as before. A relapſe may always be prevented by the patient's continuing to take ſmall doſes of the medicine for ſome time after the ſymptoms diſappear. This is both the moſt ſafe and effectual method of cure.

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

An ounce of gentian-root, calamus aromaticus, and orange-peel, of each half an ounce, with three or four handfuls of camomile-flowers, and an handful of coriander-ſeed, all bruiſed together in a mortar, may be uſed in form of infuſion or tea. About half an handful of theſe ingredients may be put into a tea-pot, and an Engliſh pint of boiling water poured on them. A cup of this infuſion may be drank three or four times a day. This ſtrengthens the ſtomach, rectifies the blood, and greatly promotes the cure. Such patients as cannot drink the watery infuſion, may put two handfuls of the ſame ingredients into a bottle of white wine, and take a glaſs of it twice or thrice a day. If patients drink freely of the above, or any other proper infuſion of bitters, a much ſmaller quantity of bark than is generally uſed will be ſufficient to cure an ague.

Thoſe who cannot ſwallow the bark in ſubſtance may take it in decoction or infuſion. An ounce of bark in powder may be infuſed in a bottle of white wine for four or five days, frequently ſhaking the bottle: afterwards let the powder ſubſide, and pour off the clear liquor. A wine-glaſs may be drank three or four times a day, or oftener, as there is occaſion. If a decoction be more agreeable, an ounce of the bark, and two drachms of ſnake-root bruiſed, with a drachm of ſalt of wormwood, may be boiled in a proper quantity of water, into

into half an Engliſh pint. To the ſtrained liquor may be added an equal quantity of red wine, and a glaſs of it taken thrice a day or oftener if neceſſary.

In obſtinate agues the bark will be found much more efficacious when aſſiſted by warm cordials, than if taken alone. This I have had frequently occaſion to obſerve in a country where intermit ting fevers were endemical. The bark ſeldom ſucceeded unleſs aſſiſted by ſnake-root, ginger, canella alba, or ſome other warm aromatic. When the fits are very frequent and violent, in which caſe the fever often approaches towards an inflammatory nature, it will be ſafer to leave out the ginger, and to add in its place half an ounce of ſalt of wormwood. But in obſtinate tertians or quartans, in the end of autumn or beginning of winter, warm and cordial medicines are abſolutely neceſſary.

ANOTHER.

TAKE an ounce of the beſt Peruvian bark, half an ounce of Viginian ſnake-root, and half an ounce of orange-peel, bruiſe them all together, and infuſe for five or ſix days in a bottle of brandy, Holland-gin, or any good ſpirit; afterwards pour off the clear liquor, and take a wine-glaſs of it twice or thrice a day. This indeed is recommending a dram, but the bitter in a great meaſure takes off the ill effects of the ſpirit. Thoſe who do not chuſe it in brandy may infuſe it in wine; and ſuch as

can

can bring themſelves to chew the bark, will find that method ſucceed very well. Gentian-root, or calamus-aromaticus, may alſo be chewed by turns for the ſame purpoſe. All bitters ſeem to be antidotes to agues, eſpecially thoſe that are warm and aſtringent. *Buchan.*

APOPLEXY.

Symptoms. Tremblings, ſtaggering, a giddineſs in the head, dimneſs of ſight, ſleepineſs, loſs of memory, noiſe in the ears, and deep laborious breathing. The diſeaſe itſelf is a total deprivation of ſenſe and motion, except that of reſpiration, which is performed with difficulty and ſnoring. It uſually ends in a paralytic diſorder, and is ſeldom curable, but always leaves behind it a great defect of memory, judgment, and motion.

Medicine. Cupping in the nape and ſides of the neck is always uſeful, provided the ſcarifications are deep enough to give a free paſſage to the blood. Stimulating clyſters and warm purges are alſo of ſervice, as is the following electuary: Take half an ounce of powdered heath valerian, and one ounce and an half of conſerve of orange-peel, and mix them together: the doſe is the quantity of a nutmeg every four hours, diſſolved in a cup full of roſemary-tea. Apply a ſtrong bliſter to the back and the legs. The diet muſt be very ſparing.

Mead, Sydenham, and Heiſter.

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

SYMPTOMS. The uſual forerunners of an apoplexy are giddineſs, pain and ſwimming of the head, loſs of memory, drowſineſs, noiſe in the ears, the night-mare, a ſpontaneous flux of tears, and laborious reſpiration. When perſons of an apoplectic make obſerve theſe ſymptoms, they have reaſon to fear the approach of a fit, and ſhould endeavour to prevent it by bleeding, low diet, and opening medicines.

MEDICINE. But as ſoon as the ſymptoms are a little abated, and the patient is able to ſwallow, he ought to drink freely of ſome diluting opening liquor, as a decoction of tamarinds and liquorice, cream-tartar-whey, or common whey with cream of tartar diſſolved in it, Or, he may take any cooling purge, as Glauber's ſalts, manna diſſolved in an infuſion of ſenna, or the like. All ſpirits and other ſtrong liquors are to be avoided; even volatile ſalts held to the noſe do miſchief. Vomits, for the ſame reaſon, ought not to be given, nor any thing that may increaſe the motion of the blood towards the head. *Buchan.*

APPETITE, WANT OF.

MEDICINE. Drink camomile-tea every day an hour before dinner, or take ten drops of acid elixir of vitriol in a glaſs of water, about two hours before, and about two hours after dinner every day: a gentle

puke ſhould precede the uſe of theſe remedies, for which purpoſe nothing is preferable to the powder of ipecacuanha, a ſcruple of which is ſufficient for a doſe, and ſhould be worked off with weak camomile-tea. *Mead.*

ANOTHER.

If want of appetite proceeds from errors in diet, or any other part of the patient's regimen, it ought to be changed. If nauſea and reachings to vomit, ſhew that the ſtomach is loaded with crudities, a vomit will be of ſervice; after this a gentle purge or two of rhubarb, or any of the bitter purging ſalts, may be taken. The patient ought next to uſe an infuſion in wine of any of the ſtomachic bitters, as gentian-root, Peruvian bark, orange-peel, &c.; he may alſo eat orange-peel or ginger candied. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

Though gentle evacuations be neceſſary, all ſtrong purges and vomits are to be avoided, as they tend to weaken the ſtomach and hurt digeſtion. After proper evacuations, bitter elixirs, and tinctures with aromatics may be uſed. The patient may take, twice a day, a common ſpoonful of the ſtomachic tincture, or, if he be coſtive, the ſame quantity of the bitter tincture of rhubarb. *Buchan.*

Elixir of vitriol is an excellent medicine in moſt caſes

caſes of indigeſtion, weakneſs of the ſtomach, or want of appetite; twenty or thirty drops of it may be taken twice or thrice a day in a glaſs of wine or water. It may likewiſe be mixed with the tincture of the bark, two drachms of the former to an ounce of the latter, and a tea-ſpoonful of it taken in wine or water, as above. *Buchan.*

ASTHMA, OR PHTHISIC.

SYMPTOMS. An obſtructed and very laborious breathing, attended with unſpeakable anxiety, and a ſtraightneſs about the breaſt.

MEDICINE. Diſſolve two drachms of gum ammoniacum in half a pint of pennyroyal water, and add an ounce of oxymel of ſquills. Three large ſpoonfuls of this mixture may be taken frequently, or from twenty to thirty drops of the paregoric elixir, may be taken in pennyroyal water, two or three times in a day. Bleeding is generally proper, as is a large bliſter applied to the back or the legs, and gentle vomits. The diet ſhould be ſlender, and malt liquors muſt be avoided, being very pernicious. *Mead.*

ANOTHER.

SYMPTOMS. A fit of the aſthma commonly begins with great liſtleſſneſs, want of ſleep, hoarſe-

neſs, cough, belching of wind, a ſenſe of heavineſs about the breaſt, and difficulty of breathing. To theſe ſucceed heat, fever, pain of the head, ſickneſs and nauſea, great oppreſſion of the breaſt, palpitation of the heart, a weak and ſometimes intermitting pulſe, an involuntary flow of tears, bilious vomitings, &c. All the ſymptoms grow worſe towards night: the patient is eaſier when up than in bed, and is very deſirous of cool air.

MEDICINE. In the moiſt aſthma, ſuch things as promote expectoration, or ſpitting, ought to be uſed, as the ſyrup of ſquills, gum ammoniac, and ſuch like. A common ſpoonful of the ſyrup or oxymel of ſquills, mixed with an equal quantity of cinnamon water may be taken three or four times a day. Any quantity of gum ammoniac, with an equal quantity of aſafœtida, may be made into pills, and four or five of them taken every night at bed-time. *Buchan.*

After copious evacuations, large doſes of æther have been found very efficacious in removing a fit of the aſthma I have likewiſe known the following mixture produce very happy effects; to four or five ounces of the ſolution of gum ammoniac add two ounces of ſimple cinnamon-water, the ſame quantity of balſamic ſyrup, and half an ounce of the paregoric elixir, of this two table-ſpoonfuls may be taken every three hours. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

For the convulſive or nervous aſthma, anti-ſpaſmodics and bracers are the moſt proper medicines. The patient may take a tea-ſpoonful of the paregoric elixir twice a day. The Peruvian bark is ſometimes found to be of uſe in this caſe. It may be taken in ſubſtance, or infuſed in wine; in ſhort, every thing that braces the nerves, or takes off ſpaſm, may be of uſe in a nervous aſthma. It is often relieved by the uſe of aſſes milk. I have likewiſe known cows milk drank warm in the morning to have a very good effect in this caſe.

Buchan.

BALDNESS.

Rub the part frequently with an onion till it looks red. The uſe of bears' greaſe is alſo recommended as particularly ſerviceable in this caſe, being more ſubtle and penetrating than any other animal fat hitherto known.

BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Let the patient be bled in the arm, to the amount of nine or ten ounces.

Take of the herb called aſh coloured ground

liverwort four drachms, black pepper two drachms, mix them together into a fine powder.

This is to be divided into four doſes, whereof one is to be taken in warm milk in a morning faſting, for four mornings ſucceſſively; after this the perſon muſt be put into a cold bath, pond, or river, early in the morning, and before breakfaſt, for thirty days together: he is to remain in it, with his head above water, not longer than half a minute. The wound ſhould be continually fomented with a pickle made with vinegar and ſalt, as warm as it can be borne. *Mead.*

N. B. The aſh coloured ground liverwort is a common herb, and grows generally in ſandy and barren ſoils all over England. The right time to gather it is in the months of October and November.

ANOTHER.

Take of native cinnabar and common vermillion (both ground to a very fine powder) each twenty-four grains, muſk ſixteen grains, rub theſe together till the muſk is alſo become very fine, and give it all for one doſe in a tea-cupful of arrack, or brandy, as ſoon as poſſible after the perſon is bit, and another doſe thirty days after; but if the perſon has the ſymptoms of madneſs before he has had the medicine he muſt take two doſes in an hour and a half.

a half. This medicine is perfectly safe and innocent, as appears from the great number of persons who have tried it, none of whom have felt any ill consequences, or been disordered since through its use: its only visible effect is producing a remarkable drowsiness, which generally ends in a perfect cure. This dose is intended for a grown person, for children it must be lessened in proportion to their age. *Tonquin.*

If a person be bit in a fleshy part, where there is no hazard of hurting any large blood vessel, the parts adjacent to the wound may be cut away. But if this be not done soon after the bite has been received, it will be better to omit it.

The wound may be washed with salt and water, or a pickle made of vinegar and salt, and afterwards dressed twice a day with yellow basilicon mixed with the red precipitate of mercury. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

For the bite of a mad dog, for man or beast, take six ounces of rue clean picked and bruised, four ounces of Venice treacle, and four ounces of filed pewter or scraped tin: boil these in two quarts of the best ale in a pan covered close, over a gentle fire, for the space of an hour, then strain the ingredients from the liquor; give eight or nine spoonfuls of it warm to a man or a woman three morn-

ings faſting. Eight or nine ſpoonfuls are ſufficient for the ſtronger, a leſſer quantity to thoſe younger, or of a weaker conſtitution, as you may judge of their ſtrength. Ten or twelve ſpoonfuls for a horſe or a bullock, three or four, or five, to a ſheep, hog, or dog. This muſt be given within nine days after the bite; it ſeldom fails in man or beaſt. If you bind ſome of the ingredients on the wound it will be ſo much the better.

BITE OF AN ADDER OR VIPER.

The fat of this animal rubbed well into the part bitten prevents the ill conſequences of ſuch a wound. Where this fat cannot be procured, the ſame good effects will be produced by bathing the part well with warm ſallad oil. It would be ſurely more ſafe to have the wound well ſucked *, and

* The practice of ſucking out poiſons is very ancient, and indeed nothing can be more rational. When the bite cannot be cut out, this is the moſt likely way for extracting poiſon. There can be no danger in performing this office, as the poiſon does no harm unleſs it be taken into the body by a wound. The perſon who ſucks the wound ought, however, to waſh his mouth frequently with ſallad oil, which will ſave him from even the leaſt inconveniency. The bſylli, in Africa, and the merſi, in Italy, were famed for curing the bites of poiſonous animals by ſucking the wound. And we are told, that the Indians in North America practiſe the ſame at this day. *Buchan.*

after-

afterwards to apply a poultice of bread and milk ſoftened with ſallad oil to the wound. The patient ſhould likewiſe be made to drink freely of vinegar whey, or water-gruel mixed with it, to make him ſweat. Vinegar is one of the beſt medicines that can be uſed in any kind of poiſon, and ought to be taken very liberally. If the patient be ſick he may take a vomit. This courſe will be ſufficient to cure the bite of any of the poiſonous animals of this country. *Mead and Buchan.*

BITE OF A RATTLE-SNAKE.

Take of the roots of plantain and horehound, in ſummer, roots and branches together, a ſufficient quantity, bruiſe them in a mortar, and ſqueeze out the juice, of which give as ſoon as poſſible one large ſpoonful. If the patient be ſwelled you muſt force it down his throat. This generally will cure; but if he finds no relief in an hour after, you may give another ſpoonful, which never fails. If the roots are dried they muſt be moiſtened with a little water. To the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco moiſtened with rum. *Buchan.*

BLOOD, SPITTING OF.

Symptoms. Spitting of blood is generally preceded by a ſenſe of weight and oppreſſion of the

breaſt, a dry tickling cough, hoarſeneſs, and a difficulty of breathing; ſometimes it is uſhered in with ſhivering, coldneſs of the extremities, coſtiveneſs, great laſſitude, flatulence, pains of the back and loins, &c.

MEDICINE. Take red roſe leaves dried, half an ounce, twenty drops of oil of vitriol, one ounce and an half of refined ſugar, and pour two pints and an half of boiling water on theſe ingredients in an earthen veſſel: let it ſtand to be cold, and take half a quarter of a pint frequently. In this diſorder frequent bleeding in ſmall quantities is proper, not exceeding four, or at the moſt ſix ounces at each time, according to the ſtrength of the ſick perſon. *Hoffman and Mead.*

The conſerve of roſes is likewiſe a very good medicine in this caſe, provided it be taken in ſufficient quantity, and long enough perſiſted in. It may be taken to the quantity of three or four ounces a day; and if the patient be troubled with a cough, it ſhould be made into an electuary, with balſamic ſyrup and a little of the ſyrup of poppies. *Buchan.*

BOILS.

APPLY a plaiſter of diachylon with the gums, once every day, till they are cured. To prevent their return, a few doſes of cooling phyſic are proper. *Wiſeman.*

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. They are attended with acute pain, hardneſs, redneſs of the part, and all the ſymptoms of inflammation.

Medicine. The beſt application for this purpoſe is a ſoft poultice of bread and milk with a little oil or freſh butter. This may be renewed twice a day, and if the ſuppuration goes ſlowly on, a raw onion may be cut into ſmall pieces, or bruiſed in a mortar, and ſpread upon the top of the poultice. This will promote the ſuppuration more in one day than a ſimple poultice will do in three or four. *Buchan.*

When the boil turns ſoft, appears of a white or yellowiſh colour, and is quite full of matter, if it does not break of itſelf, it ſhould be opened with a lancet. This operation is no ways dangerous, and is very little painful, as the ſkin is very thin and greatly diſtended. If no other inſtrument be at hand, it may be opened with a large needle; but it is always better to make uſe of a lancet, or ſome inſtrument that will make a pretty large wound, in order that the matter may be diſcharged freely.

After the boil has broke, or been opened, it may be dreſſed twice a day with yellow baſilicon ointment ſpread upon lint, or a bit of ſoft rag. It will ſtill, however, be proper to keep the poultice applied to it till ſuch time as the matter be

entirely diſcharged. After the matter has been diſcharged the patient ought to be purged.

Buchan.

BOWELS, INFLAMMATION OF THE.

Symptoms. A burning pain in the belly, attended with a fever, vomiting, and frequently an obſtinate coſtiveneſs.

Medicine. Take away ten ounces of blood, and repeat the bleeding according to the urgency of the complaint: give the clyſter directed in our Appendix, twice every day, till the patient has had two or three ſtools. And, to appeaſe the pain and ſtop the exceſſive vomiting, give ten drops of liquid laudanum in a little broth every ſix hours. The diet ſhould conſiſt entirely of weak broths.

Juice of lemons taken inwardly in obſtinate caſes has ſometimes afforded ſurpriſing relief.

Arbuthnot.

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. It is attended with a fixed pain and burning heat in the ſtomach, great reſtleſſneſs and anxiety, a ſmall, quick, and hard pulſe, vomiting, or, at leaſt, a nauſea and ſickneſs, exceſſive thirſt, coldneſs of the extremities, difficulty of

breathing, cold clammy ſweats, and ſometimes convulſions and fainting fits, the ſtomach is ſwelled and often feels hard to the touch. One of the moſt certain ſigns of this diſeaſe is the ſenſe of pain which the patient feels upon taking any kind of food or drink, eſpecially if it be either too hot or too cold, into his ſtomach.

MEDICINE. The only internal medicines which we ſhall venture to recommend in this diſeaſe, are mild clyſters. Theſe may be made of warm water, or thin water-gruel; and if the patient is coſtive, a little ſweet-oil, honey, or manna, may be added. Clyſters anſwer the purpoſe of an internal fomentation, while they keep the body open, and at the ſame time nouriſh the patient, who is often, in this diſeaſe, unable to retain any food upon his ſtomach. For theſe reaſons they muſt not be neglected, as the patient's life may depend on the application of them.

In this, and all other inflammations of the bowels, an epiſpaſtic bliſtering-plaſter, applied over the part affected, is one of the beſt remedies I know. I have often uſed it, and do not recollect one inſtance wherein it did not give relief to the patient. *Buchan.*

BREASTS, DISORDERS OF THE.

IF there be a tumour and inflammation of the breaſts after delivery, from the ſtagnation of the milk

milk it is proper to apply brandy or rum, hot, with linen cloths, or a white diachylon plaiſter, with a little camphor mixed with it, and the milk ſhould be drawn by the nurſe.

If the ſtagnation of the milk does not occaſion great heat, the breaſts may be bathed with warm red wine, ſpirits of wine and camphor, or a poultice of white bread and red wine, to which add a little ſpirits of wine and camphor.

If the breaſt ſeems likely to break, apply a poultice of white bread and milk, or a plaiſter of diachylon with the gums, ſpread thick on leather. When the ſwelling breaks the wound muſt be dreſſed with yellow baſilicon, every night and morning, till the diſorder is cured. *Theobald.*

BRUISES, INTERNAL.

TAKE a large ſpoonful of cold drawn linſeed oil two or three times in a day. The patient muſt alſo be blooded to the quantity of eight or ten ounces; and if the ſymptoms are violent, the bleeding muſt be repeated at diſcretion. *Sydenham.*

BRUISES, EXTERNAL.

BATHE the part with a little ſpirits of wine and camphire, which in ſlight caſes will effect a cure;

cure; but if that fails it will be neceſſary to apply a poultice of ſtale beer grounds and oat-meal, with a little hog's-lard, which muſt be applied freſh every day till the bruiſe is entirely cured. *Heiſter.*

BRUISES, SLIGHT.

In ſlight bruiſes it will be ſufficient to bathe the part with warm vinegar, to which a little brandy or rum may occaſionally be added, and to keep cloths wet with this mixture conſtantly applied to it. This is more proper than rubbing it with brandy, ſpirits of wine, or other ardent ſpirits, which are commonly uſed in ſuch caſes. *Buchan.*

In ſome parts of the country the peaſants apply to a recent bruiſe a cataplaſm of freſh cow-dung. I have often ſeen this cataplaſm applied to violent contuſions, occaſioned by blows, falls, bruiſes, and ſuch like, and never knew it fail to have a good effect. *Buchan.*

BRUISES, VIOLENT.

When a bruiſe is very violent, the patient ought immediately to be bled, and put upon a proper regimen. His food ſhould be light and cool, and his drink weak, and of an opening nature, as whey, ſweetened with honey, and decoctions of tamarinds,

tamarinds, barley, cream-tartar, whey, and ſuch like. The bruiſed part muſt be bathed with vinegar and water, as directed above, and a poultice made by boiling crumb of bread, elder-flowers, and camomile-flowers, in equal quantities of vinegar and water, applied to it. This poultice is peculiarly proper when a wound is joined to the bruiſe. It may be renewed two or three times a day. *Buchan.*

BURNS, SLIGHT.

TAKE equal parts of Florence oil, or freſh drawn linſeed oil and lime-water; ſhake them well together in a wide mouthed bottle, ſo as to form a liniment. It may either be ſpread upon cloth, or the parts affected may be anointed with it twice or thrice a day; or it may be dreſſed with the emollient and gently drying ointment, commonly called Turner's cerate. This may be mixed with an equal quantity of freſh olive oil, and ſpread upon ſoft rag, and applied to the part affected. When this ointment cannot be had, an egg may be beat up with about an equal quantity of the ſweeteſt ſalad-oil. This will ſerve very well till a proper ointment can be prepared. When the burning is very deep, after the firſt two or three days it ſhould be dreſſed with equal parts of yellow baſilicum, and Turner's cerate, mixed together. *Buchan and Chambers.*

BURNS,

BURNS, VIOLENT.

When the burn is violent the patient, in this caſe, muſt live low, and drink freely of weak diluting liquors. He muſt likewiſe be bled once, and, if occaſion requires, a ſecond time. His body ſhould be kept open, and, if the burnt parts become livid or black, with other ſymptoms of mortification, it will be neceſſary to bathe them frequently with warm camphorated ſpirits of wine, tincture of myrrh, or other antiſeptics mixed with a decoction of the bark. In this caſe the bark muſt likewiſe be taken internally. *Buchan.*

BURNS AND SCALDS.

TAKE May butter unſalted, and white wax, of each ſix ounces, oil olives, half a pint, lapis calaminaris one ounce and a half; melt the wax and butter with the oil, and ſtir in the lapis calaminaris, finely powdered, till it is too hard to let it ſettle. This is an excellent ointment for the above purpoſes, and is to be applied once a day ſpread on a fine linen. *Turner.*

CANCER.

SYMPTOMS. Begins at firſt with a ſmall tumour about the ſize of a nut, which does not change the colour

colour of the ſkin, and ſometimes remains for ſeveral years without increaſing. But as ſoon as the virulent humour becomes more active, the ſmall hard ſwelling becomes all of a ſudden a large, round, livid, unequal tumour, and is attended with an intenſe ſhooting pain. At length it breaks and turns into a ſharp ſtinking ſanies, which, eating away the ſound parts, the lips of the wound become offenſive to the ſight, and the patient being worn out with intolerable pain, at laſt death enſues. This diſorder may infeſt any part of the body, but moſt frequently the breaſts, arm-pits, behind the ears, the lips, noſe, and private parts.

Medicine. Boil a quarter of a pound of guaiacum ſhavings in ſix pints of water, till it comes to four pints. Drink a pint of this decoction twice a day, milk warm. External applications moſt proper, are poultices of white bread and milk, and fomentations of milk and water; and the cancer ſhould be defended from the cold air, by a piece of fine linen, on which a little of the ſpermaceti ointment, the compoſition of which you will ſee in the Appendix, is ſpread, and ſhould be renewed two or three times a day. *Dr. Love of Greenock.*

Dr. Storck of Vienna greatly recommends the uſe of hemlock in cancerous caſes, and gives ſeveral ſurprizing inſtances of its ſucceſs. The part affected is to be fomented every night and morning with hot flannels wrung out of a decoction of this plant,

plant, prepared by boiling four ounces of dried ſtinking hemlock in a gallon and an half of water till one third part is boiled away, and is to be afterwards covered with the following poultice. Boil a pint of the hemlock fomentation with as much oatmeal as is neceſſary to give it a proper conſiſtence for a poultice. During the uſe of theſe external applications the patient muſt take the extract or inſpiſſated juice of this plant inwardly, beginning with two grains only night and morning. The quantity is to be increaſed by degrees, till it amounts to the quantity of thirty grains in the twenty-four hours.

ANOTHER.

The medicine moſt in repute at preſent for this diſeaſe is hemlock. The extract of this plant is very efficacious in cancers of every kind. The patient muſt however begin with very ſmall doſes, as two or three grains, and ſhould increaſe the doſe gradually till ſome good effect be perceived.

The powder of hemlock is by ſome preferred to the extract. They are both made of freſh leaves, and may be uſed nearly in the ſame manner, ſo as to increaſe the doſe of the powder from a few grains to half a drachm, and to give near four drachms of it in a day, with remarkably good effects. The hemlock

lock may alſo be uſed externally, either as a poultice or fomentation. The ſore may likewiſe be kept clean by injecting daily a ſtrong decoction of the tops and leaves into it.

As hemlock is the principal medicine recommended in this diſeaſe, we would have given ſome directions for the gathering and preparing of that plant, but as its different preparations are now kept in the ſhops, we think it much ſafer for people to get them there, with proper directions for uſing them.

The deep ulcers ought to be waſhed to the bottom by means of a ſyringe, twice or thrice a day, either with an infuſion of the bark, or a decoction of carrots; and the patient ſhould take four or five times a day a glaſs of good wine with half a drachm of the beſt powdered bark in it. The ſores muſt be waſhed and likewiſe ſprinkled with the ſame powder. *Buchan.*

CHILBLAINS.

To prevent chilblains violent cold and ſudden heat muſt be equally avoided. When the parts begin to look red and ſwell, the patient ought to be purged, and to have the affected parts frequently rubbed with muſtard and brandy, or ſomething of a warming nature. They ought likewiſe to be covered with flannel, and kept warm and dry.

Some

Some apply warm aſhes betwixt cloths to the ſwelled parts, which frequently help to reduce them. When there is a ſore it muſt be dreſſed with Turner's cerate, the ointment of Tully, the plaſter of cerus, or ſome other drying ointment. Theſe ſores are indeed troubleſome, but ſeldom dangerous. They generally heal as ſoon as the warm weather ſets in. *Buchan.*

COLDS.

Symptoms. Colds generally begin with oppreſſion of the breaſt, a ſtuffing of the noſe, unuſual wearineſs, pain of the head, &c.

Medicine. The patient ought immediately to leſſen his diet, at leaſt the uſual quantity of his ſolid food, and to abſtain from all ſtrong liquors. Inſtead of fleſh, fiſh, eggs, milk, and other nouriſhing diet, he may eat light bread pudding, veal, or chicken broth, panado, gruels, and ſuch like. His drink may be water gruel, ſweetened with a little honey, an infuſion of balm, or linſeed ſharpened with the juice of orange or lemon, a decoction of barley and liquorice with tamarinds, or any other cool diluting acid liquor.

Above all, his ſupper ſhould be light, as ſmall poſſet, or water-gruel ſweetened with honey, and a little toaſted bread in it. If honey ſhould diſagree with the ſtomach, the gruel may be ſweetened with

with treacle or coarſe ſugar, and ſharpened with the jelly of currants. Thoſe who have been accuſtomed to generous liquors may take wine-whey inſtead of gruel, which may be ſweetened as above. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

THE patient ought to lie longer than uſual a-bed, and to encourage a gentle ſweat, which is eaſily brought on towards morning, by drinking tea, or any kind of warm diluting liquor. I have often known this practice carry off a cold in one day, which in all probability, had it been neglected, would have coſt the patient his life, or have confined him for ſome months. Would people ſacrifice a little time to eaſe and warmth, and practice a moderate degree of abſtinence when the firſt ſymptoms of a cold appear, we have reaſon to believe that moſt of the bad effects which flow from an obſtructed perſpiration might be prevented. But, after the diſeaſe has gathered ſtrength by delay, all attempts to remove it often prove vain. A pleuriſy, a peripneumony, or a fatal conſumption of the lungs, are the common effects of colds which have either been totally neglected or treated improperly. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

Colds may be cured by lying much in bed, by drinking plentifully of warm ſack whey, with a few drops of ſpirits of hartſhorn in it, or any other warm ſmall liquor, living upon puddings, ſpoon meats, chickens, &c. and drinking every thing warm. In ſhort, it muſt at firſt be treated as a ſmall fever, with gentle diaphoretics, ſuch as half a drachm of the compound powder of contrayerva, taken night and morning, or half an ounce of Mindererus's ſpirit may be given every night going to reſt, drinking a plentiful draught of weak ſack-whey after it. If any cough ſhould remain, after uſing this method a few days, the medicines directed under the article of coughs, muſt be taken.

This is a much more eaſy, natural, and certain method, than the common practice by balſamics, linctuſes, and the like, which ſpoil the ſtomach, deſtroy the appetite, and hurt the conſtitution.

Cheyne.

COLIC.

Take two ounces of Daffy's elixir, and repeat it as occaſion may require, or half a drachm of powder of rhubarb toaſted a little before the fire. *Quincey.*

COLIC,

COLIC, BILIOUS.

Symptoms. The bilious colic is attended with very acute pains about the region of the navel. The patient complains of great thirſt, and is generally coſtive. He vomits a hot, bitter, yellow-coloured bile, which being diſcharged ſeems to afford ſome relief, but is quickly followed by the ſame violent pain as before. As the diſtemper advances, the propenſity to vomit ſometimes increaſes ſo as to become almoſt continual, and the proper motion of the inteſtines is ſo far perverted, that there are all the ſymptoms of an impending iliac paſſion.

Medicine. In the bilious colic the vomiting is often very difficult to reſtrain. When this happens, the patient may drink a decoction of toaſted bread, or an infuſion of garden mint in boiling water. Should theſe not have the deſired effect, the ſaline draught, with a few drops of laudanum in it, may be given, and repeated according to the urgency of the ſymptoms. A ſmall quantity of Venice treacle may be ſpread in form of a cataplaſm, and applied to the pit of the ſtomach. Clyſters, with a proper quantity of Venice treacle, or liquid laudanum, in them, may likewiſe be frequently adminiſtered.

Such as are liable to frequent returns of the bilious colic ſhould uſe fleſh ſparingly, and live chiefly

chiefly upon a light vegetable diet. They ſhould likewiſe take frequently a doſe of cream of tartar with tamarinds, or any other cool acid purge.

Buchan.

COLIC, HYSTERIC.

Symptoms. The Hyſteric colic is attended with acute pains about the region of the ſtomach, vomiting, &c. But what the patient vomits in this caſe is commonly of a greeniſh colour. There is a great ſinking of the ſpirits, with dejection of mind and difficulty of breathing, which are the characteriſtic ſymptoms of this diſorder.

Medicine. In this colic all evacuations, as bleeding, purging, vomiting, &c. do hurt. Every thing that weakens the patient, or ſinks the ſpirits, is to be avoided. If however the vomiting ſhould prove violent, weak camomile tea, or ſmall poſſet, may be drank to cleanſe the ſtomach. Afterwards the patient may take fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five drops of liquid laudanum in a glaſs of cinnamon water. This may be repeated every ten or twelve hours till the ſymptoms abate. *Buchan.*

The patient may likewiſe take four or five of the fœtid pills three times a day, and drink a cup of penny-royal-tea after them. If aſafœtida ſhould diſagree with the ſtomach, which is ſometimes the caſe, a tea ſpoonful of the tincture of caſtor in a

cup of penny-royal tea, or thirty or forty drops of the balſam of Peru dropped upon a bit of loaf ſugar, may be taken in its ſtead. The anti-hyſteric plaſter may alſo be applied to the region of the navel, which has often a good effect. *Buchan.*

COLIC, NERVOUS.

THE body is to be opened by mild purgatives, given in ſmall doſes, and frequently repeated; and their operation muſt be aſſiſted by ſoft oily clyſters, fomentations, &c. The caſtor oil is reckoned peculiarly proper in this diſeaſe. It may both be mixed with the clyſters and given by the mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

COLIC NERVOUS, OR DRY BELLY ACH.

SYMPTOMS. Extreme coſtiveneſs, a moſt violent pain in the bowels, coldneſs of the hands and feet, trembling, extreme anxiety, and a diſpoſition to fainting, which is frequently ſucceeded by the palſy.

MEDICINE. Give frequently the following clyſter. Take dried mallow leaves an ounce, camomile flowers, and ſweet fennel ſeeds, of each half an ounce, water, a pint, boil it for uſe. Take half a pint of this decoction, and add two ſpoonfuls

ſpoonfuls of ſweet oil, and half an ounce of Epſom ſalt; mix it for a clyſter, to be repeated frequently. The warm bath is of the utmoſt ſervice in this diſorder, as is alſo balſam of Peru, given inwardly, from twenty to forty drops, in a ſpoonful of powdered loaf ſugar three or four times a day.

Riverius and Sydenham.

CONSUMPTIONS.

Symptoms. A dry cough, a diſpoſition to vomit after eating, an uneaſy ſtraitneſs of the breaſt, ſpitting of blood, a quickneſs of the pulſe after meals, and flushing of the cheeks. As this diſeaſe advances, the matter brought up by the cough, if ſpit into the fire, yields an offenſive ſmell; if into a glaſs of water, it ſinks to the bottom; profuſe night-ſweats, looſeneſs, and waſting away of the whole body.

Medicine. A milk diet, riding on horſeback, country air, and bleeding frequently in ſmall quantities, at each time taking away not more than ſix ounces of blood, are the moſt efficacious remedies in this diſeaſe. Snails boiled in milk have ſometimes been of ſervice, as is alſo the Peruvian bark, when it does not occaſion a purging.

Sydenham, Boerhaave, and Pringle.

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. The patient complains of a more than uſual degree of heat, a pain and oppreſſion of the breaſt, eſpecially after motion. His ſpittle is of a ſaltiſh taſte, and ſometimes mixed with blood. He is apt to be ſad, his appetite is bad, and his thirſt great. There is generally a ſenſe of weight on the breaſt, with a quick, ſoft, ſmall pulſe, though ſometimes the pulſe is pretty full, and rather hard. Theſe are the common ſymptoms of an incipient conſumption.

Medicine. Take of freſh ſquills, gum ammoniac, and powdered cardamum ſeeds, of each a quarter of an ounce, beat them together in a mortar, and if the maſs proves too hard for pills, a little of any kind of ſyrup may be added to it. This may be formed into pills of a moderate ſize, and four or five of them taken twice or thrice a day, according as the patient's ſtomach will bear them. *Buchan.*

A ſyrup made of equal parts of lemon juice, fine honey, and ſugar-candy, may likewiſe be uſed. Four ounces of each of theſe may be ſimmered together in a ſaucepan, over a ſlow fire, and a table ſpoonful of it taken at any time when the cough is troubleſome.

The patient ſhould drink the infuſions of the bitter

bitter plants, as ground-ivy, the leſſer centaury, camomile-flowers, or water-trefoil. Theſe infuſions may be drank at pleaſure: they ſtrengthen the ſtomach, promote digeſtion, rectify the blood, and at the ſame time anſwer all the purpoſes of dilution, and quench thirſt much better than things that are luſcious or ſweet.

But if the patient ſpits blood, he ought to uſe the following decoction for his ordinary drink. Take an ounce of comfrey-root, of liquorice and marſh-mallow roots, each half an ounce; boil them in two Engliſh quarts of water to one. If a tea ſpoonful of the acid elixir of vitriol be added to the decoction when cold, it will be a very proper medicine. A tea-cupful of it may be taken at pleaſure.

But when the ſpitting up of groſs matter, oppreſſion of the breaſt, and the hectic ſymptoms, ſhow that an impoſthume is formed in the lungs, we would recommend the Peruvian bark, that being the only drug which has any chance to counteract the general tendency which the humours then have to putrefaction. An ounce of the bark, in powder, may be divided into eighteen or twenty doſes, of which one may be taken every three hours through the day, in a little ſyrup, or a cup of horehound tea.

If the bark ſhould happen to purge, it may be made into an electuary, with the conſerve of roſes,

thus: take old conſerve of roſes a quarter of a pound, Peruvian bark, in powder, an ounce, ſyrup of orange or lemon, as much as will make it of the conſiſtence of honey. This quantity will ſerve the patient four or five days, and may be repeated as there is occaſion.

Such as cannot take the bark in ſubſtance may infuſe it in cold water. This ſeems to be the beſt menſtruum for extracting the virtues of that drug. Half an ounce of bark, in powder, may be infuſed for twenty-four hours in half an Engliſh pint of water. Afterwards let it be paſſed through a fine ſtrainer, and an ordinary tea-cupful of it taken three or four times a day.

I have known very extraordinary effects from aſſes milk in obſtinate coughs, which threatened a conſumption of the lungs, and do verily believe, if uſed at this period, that it would ſeldom fail; but if it be delayed till an ulcer is formed, which is generally the caſe, how can it be expected to ſucceed?

Aſſes milk ought to be drank if poſſible in its natural warmth, and in the quantity of half an Engliſh pint at a time. Inſtead of taking this quantity night and morning only, the patient ought to take it four times, or at leaſt thrice a day, and to eat a little light bread along with it, ſo as to make it a kind of meal. *Buchan.*

Cow's milk is moſt readily obtained of any, and

and though it be not ſo eaſily digeſted as that of aſſes or mares, it may be rendered lighter by adding to it an equal quantity of barley water, or allowing it to ſtand for ſome hours, and afterwards taking off the cream. If it ſhould notwithſtanding lie heavy on the ſtomach, a table ſpoonful of rum or brandy, and a bit of loaf ſugar may be put into half an Engliſh pint. *Buchan.*

Some extraordinary cures in conſumptive caſes have been performed by women's milk. Could this be obtained in ſufficient quantity we would recommend it in preference to any other. It is better if the patient can ſuck it from the breaſt than to drink it afterwards. I knew a man who was reduced to ſuch a degree of weakneſs in a conſumption, as not to be able to turn himſelf in bed. His wife was at that time giving ſuck, and the child happening to die, he ſucked her breaſts, not with a view to reap any advantage from the milk, but to make her eaſy. Finding himſelf however greatly benefited by it, he continued to ſuck her till he became perfectly well, and is at preſent a ſtrong and healthy man. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

TAKE the yolk of a new laid egg, beat it up well with three large ſpoonfuls of roſe water, mix it well in half a pint of new milk from the cow,

ſweeten it well with ſyrup of capillaire, and grate ſome nutmeg in it: drink it every morning faſting for a month and refrain from ſpirituous liquors of any kind.

CONVULSIONS IN CHILDREN.

Symptoms. The mouth is drawn awry, the eyes are diſtorted, and the face turns blackiſh: the child's fiſt is clenched, and the globes of the eyes ſeem immoveable. When theſe ſymptoms give way, the child is ſleepy till another fit comes on.

Medicine. Give three or four drops of the tincture of wood-ſoot, or a few hartſhorn drops in a tea-ſpoonful of water frequently. A bliſter applied to the nape of the neck is alſo ſerviceable.

Sydenham.

CORNS.

After ſoaking them for a conſiderable time in warm water, pare away carefully with a penknife the uppermoſt and hardeſt ſurface; then apply a plaiſter of green wax or diachylon with the gums, ſpread on thin leather; repeat this method (which is perfectly ſafe) a few times, and it will ſeldom fail to extirpate them entirely. *Heiſter.*

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

ROAST a clove of garlic or an onion, on a live coal, or in hot aſhes: apply it to the corn, and faſten it on with a piece of cloth. This ſoftens the corn to ſuch a degree as to looſen and wholly remove it in two or three days. Foment the corn every other night in warm water, after which renew the application. The ſame intention will be yet more effectually anſwered by applying to the corn a bit of the plaſter of diachylon with the gums, ſpread on a ſmall piece of linen cloth, removing it occaſionally to foment the corn with warm water, and pare off the ſoftened part with a penknife.

COSTIVENESS.

WHEN the body cannot be kept open without medicine, we ſhould recommend gentle doſes of rhubarb to be taken twice or thrice a week. This is not near ſo injurious to the ſtomach as aloes, jalap, or the other draſtic purgatives ſo much in uſe. Infuſions of ſenna and manna may likewiſe be taken, or half an ounce of ſoluble tartar diſſolved in water-gruel. About the ſize of a nutmeg of lenitive electuary taken twice or thrice a day, generally anſwers the purpoſe very well.

Buchan and Shaw.

COUGH.

TAKE oil of ſweet almonds, and ſyrup of balſam, of each two ounces, four ounces of barley-water, and thirty drops of ſpirit of ſal-volatile: ſhake them well together, and take two large ſpoonfuls when the cough is troubleſome. If this medicine does not remove the cough in a few days it will be abſolutely neceſſary to be blooded. *Pringle.*

COUGH, COMMON.

WHEN the cough is not attended with any degree of fever, and the ſpittle is viſcid and tough, ſharp pectoral medicines are to be adminiſtered, as gum ammoniacum, ſquills, &c. Two table-ſpoonfuls of the ſolution of gum ammoniac may be taken three or four times a day, more or leſs, according to the age and conſtitution of the patient. Squills may be given various ways. Two ounces of the vinegar, the oxymel, or the ſyrup, may be mixed with the ſame quantity of ſimple cinnamon-water, to which may be added an ounce of common water, and an ounce of balſamic ſyrup. Two table ſpoonfuls of this mixture may be taken three or four times a day. *Buchan.*

A ſyrup made of equal parts of lemon-juice, honey,

honey, and ſugar-candy, is likewiſe very proper in this kind of cough. A table-ſpoonful of it may be taken at pleaſure. *Buchan.*

When the defluxion is ſharp and thin, theſe medicines rather do hurt. In this caſe gentle opiates, oils, and mucilages are proper. A cup of the infuſion of wild poppy leaves, with marſh mallow roots, or the flowers of coltsfoot, may be taken frequently; or, a tea-ſpoonful of the paregoric elixir may be put into the patient's drink twice a day. He may likewiſe take an emulſion made of an ounce and a half of olive-oil, ſix ounces of water, one ounce of pectoral ſyrup, and a tea-ſpoonful of ſpirits of hartſhorn. Theſe muſt be well ſhaken together, and two table-ſpoonfuls of the mixture taken every three or four hours. Fuller's Spaniſh infuſion is alſo a very proper medicine in this caſe.

If the above ſhould diſagree with the patient's ſtomach, let him make an infuſion, in an Engliſh quart of boiling water, of two drachms of ſalt of tartar, half a drachm of ſaffron cut into ſmall pieces, and an ounce of Spaniſh juice, likewiſe cut ſmall: theſe muſt ſtand in a cloſe veſſel for twenty-four hours in a gentle degree of warmth; afterwards let the infuſion be ſtrained, and a tea-cupful of it taken three or four times a day. *Buchan.*

CRAMP.

Cramps are often prevented or cured by compreſſion. Thus cramps in the legs are prevented, and ſometimes removed, by tight bandages; and when convulſions ariſe from a flatulent diſtention of the inteſtines, or from ſpaſms beginning in them, they may be often leſſened or cured by making a pretty ſtrong compreſſion upon the abdomen, by means of a broad belt. A roll of brimſtone held in the hand is frequently uſed as a remedy for cramps. Though this ſeems to owe its effect chiefly to imagination, yet, as it ſometimes ſucceeds, it merits a trial. When ſpaſms or convulſive motions ariſe from ſharp humours in the ſtomach and inteſtines, no laſting relief can be procured till theſe are either corrected or expelled. The Peruvian bark has ſometimes cured periodic convulſions after other medicines had failed.

Buchan.

CRAMP OF THE STOMACH.

If the patient has any inclination to vomit, he ought to take ſome draughts of warm water, or weak camomile tea, to clean his ſtomach. After this, if he has been coſtive, a laxative clyſter muſt be given. He ought then to take ſome doſes of laudanum.

laudanum. The beſt way of adminiſtering it is in a clyſter. Sixty or ſeventy drops of liquid laudanum may be given in a clyſter of warm water. This is much more certain than laudanum given by the mouth, which is often vomited, and in ſome caſes increaſes the pain and ſpaſms in the ſtomach.

If the pain and cramps return with great violence after the effects of the anodyne clyſter are over, another with an equal or larger quantity of opium, may be given, and every four or five hours a bolus with ten or twelve grains of muſk, and half a dram of Venice treacle. In the mean time the ſtomach ought to be fomented with cloths dipped in warm water; or bladders filled with warm milk and water ſhould be conſtantly applied to it. I have often ſeen theſe produce the moſt happy effects. The anodyne balſam may alſo be rubbed into the ſtomach, and an antihyſteric plaſter worn upon it for ſome time after the cramps are removed, to prevent their return. *Buchan.*

In very violent and laſting pains of the ſtomach, ſome blood ought to be let, unleſs the weakneſs of the patient makes it improper. When the pains or cramps of the ſtomach proceed from a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, bleeding is of great uſe. If they be owing to the gout, ſome of the warm cordial waters, or a large dram of good brandy or rum

rum will be neceſſary. Bliſtering plaſters ought likewiſe, in this caſe, to be applied to the ancles.

Buchan.

DECAYS. See CONSUMPTIONS.

DECAY IN CHILDREN. See WASTING AWAY.

DEAFNESS.

SYRINGE the ears well with ſome warm milk and oil, then take half an ounce of the oil of ſweet almonds; and the ſame quantity of liquid opodeldock, or tincture of aſafœtida, may be mixed together, and a few drops of it put into the ear every night at bed-time, ſtopping them afterwards with a little wool or cotton. Some, inſtead of oil, put a ſmall ſlice of the fat of bacon into each ear, which is ſaid to anſwer the purpoſe very well. When the ears abound with moiſture, it may be drained off by an iſſue or ſeton, which ſhould be made as near the affected parts as poſſible.

Fothergill and Buchan.

DELIVERY, TO PROMOTE.

DIVIDE one grain of purified opium into two pills, to be taken one ſix hours after the other; or take

take a ſcruple of borax, with a few grains of toaſted nutmeg, made into a bolus with conſerve of roſes.

Mead.

DELIVERY, PAINS AFTER.

TAKE one ſcruple of ſpermaceti, five grains of volatile ſalt of hartſhorn, five drops of balſam of Peru, and half a drachm of Venice treacle; mix them into a bolus, with as much ſyrup of white poppies as is ſufficient to make a bolus, to be repeated every ſix hours till the pains abate. Cover the woman up warm, and let her drink plentifully of caudle.

Lying-in women ſhould on no account be permitted to quit their beds before the end of the firſt fortnight after delivery, ſince nothing ſo effectually prevents a milk fever and other dangerous diſorders, (at the ſame time that the neceſſary cleanſings are thereby encouraged) as warmth and a ſpare diet, with drinking plentifully of warm diluting liquors. Getting up too ſoon is always productive of bad conſequences. *Heiſter and Smellie.*

ANOTHER.

IN violent pains after delivery, the patient ought to drink plentifully of warm diluting liquors, as groat

groat-gruel, or tea with a little ſaffron in it, and to take ſmall broths, with carraway-ſeeds, or a bit of orange-peel in them; an ounce of the oil of ſweet almonds may likewiſe be frequently taken in a cup of any of the above liquors: and if the patient be reſtleſs, a ſpoonful of the ſyrup of poppies may now and then be mixed with a cup of her drink. If ſhe be hot or feveriſh, one of the following powders may be taken in a cup of her uſual drink every five or ſix hours. *Buchan.*

Take of crabs claws prepared, half an ounce, purified nitre two drachms, ſaffron powdered half a drachm, rub them together in a mortar, and divide the whole into eight or nine doſes.

In a violent flooding after delivery, I have ſeen very good effects from the following mixture:—Take of pennyroyal water, ſimple cinnamon water, and ſyrup of poppies, each two ounces, acid elixir of vitriol a drachm; mix them together, and take two table-ſpoonfuls every two hours, or oftener if neceſſary.

When the patient is low ſpirited, or troubled with hyſterical complaints, ſhe ought to take frequently twelve or fifteen drops of the tincture of aſafœtida in a cup of pennyroyal tea. *Buchan.*

DIABETES.

DIABETES.

SYMPTOMS. In a diabetes, the urine generally exceeds in quantity all the liquid food which the patient takes; it is thin and pale, of a ſweetiſh taſte, and an agreeable ſmell. The patient has a continual thirſt, with ſome degree of fever: his mouth is dry, and he ſpits frequently a frothy ſpittle. The ſtrength fails, the appetite decays, and the fleſh waſtes away, till the patient is reduced to ſkin and bone. There is a heat of the bowels; and frequently the loins, teſticles, and feet are ſwelled.

MEDICINE. The beſt medicines which I know are, the Peruvian bark and wine. A drachm of bark may be taken in a glaſs of red port or claret three times a day. The medicine will be both more efficacious and leſs diſagreeable, if fifteen or twenty drops of the acid elixir of vitriol be added to each doſe. Such as cannot take the bark in ſubſtance may uſe the decoction mixed with an equal quantity of red wine *, and ſharpened as above. *Buchan.*

* Opiates are of ſervice in this diſeaſe. They take off ſpaſm and irritation, and at the ſame time leſſen the force of the circulation. Ten or twelve drops of liquid laudanum may be taken in a cup of the patient's drink two or three times a day. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. An exceſſive diſcharge of urine, of the taſte, ſmell, and colour of honey, attended with an intenſe thirſt, and a waſting away of the whole body.

Medicine. Take of the ſhavings of ſaſſafras two ounces, guaicum one ounce, liquorice-root three ounces, coriander ſeeds, bruiſed, ſix drachms, infuſe them cold in one gallon of lime-water for two or three days. The doſe is half a pint three or four times a day. Or, four ounces of alum-whey, (which is prepared by boiling four pints of milk over a ſlow fire, with three drachms of alum, till it is turned into whey) may be taken three times a day. *Mead.*

N. B. Lime-water is made by pouring twelve pints of boiling water on a pound of unſlacked lime: when it is cold it is fit for uſe.

DISLOCATION OF THE JAW.

The uſual method of reducing a diſlocated jaw, is to ſet the patient upon a low ſtool, ſo as that an aſſiſtant may hold the head firm by preſſing it againſt his breaſt. The operator is then to thruſt his two thumbs, being firſt wrapped up with linen cloths that they may not ſlip, as far back into the patient's

patient's mouth as he can, while his fingers are applied to the jaw externally. After he has got firm hold of the jaw he is to preſs it ſtrongly downwards and backwards; by which means the elapſed heads of the jaw may be eaſily puſhed into their former cavities. *Buchan.*

The peaſants, in ſome parts of the country, have a peculiar way of performing this operation; one of them puts a handkerchief under the patient's chin, then turning his back to that of the patient, pulls him up by the chin ſo as to ſuſpend him from the ground. This method often ſucceeds, but we think it a dangerous one, and therefore recommend the former. *Buchan.*

DISLOCATION OF THE NECK.

To reduce this diſlocation, the unhappy perſon ſhould immediately be laid upon his back on the ground, and the operator muſt place himſelf behind him ſo as to be able to lay hold of his head with both hands, while he makes a reſiſtance by placing his knees againſt the patient's ſhoulders. In this poſture he muſt pull the head with conſiderable force, gently twiſting it at the ſame time, if the face be turned to one ſide, till he perceives that the joint is replaced, which may be known from the noiſe which the bones generally make when going in, the patient's beginning to breathe,

breathe, and the head continuing in its natural poſture. *Buchan.*

DISLOCATION OF THE SHOULDER.

THE uſual method of reducing diſlocations of the ſhoulder, is to ſeat the patient upon a low ſtool, and to cauſe an aſſiſtant to hold his body ſo that it may not give way to the extenſion, while another lays hold of the arm a little above the elbow, and gradually extends it. The operator then puts a napkin under the patient's arm, and cauſes it to be tied behind his own neck: by this, while a ſufficient extenſion is made, he lifts up the head of the bone, and with his hands directs it into its proper place. There are various machines invented for facilitating this operation, but the hand of an expert ſurgeon is always more ſafe. In young and delicate patients, I have generally found it a very eaſy matter to reduce the ſhoulder, by extending the arm with one hand and thruſting in the head of the bone with the other. In making the extenſion, the arm ought always to be a little bent. *Buchan.*

DISLOCATION OF THE THIGH.

WHEN the thigh bone is diſplaced forward and downward, the patient, in order to have it reduced,

duced, muſt be laid upon his back, and made faſt by bandages, or held by aſſiſtants, while, by others, an extenſion is made, by means of ſlings fixed about the bottom of the thigh a little above the knee. While the extenſion is made, the operator muſt puſh the head of the bone outward, till it gets into the ſocket. If the diſlocation be outward, the patient muſt be laid upon his face; and, during the extenſion, the head of the bone muſt be puſhed inward. *Buchan.*

DISLOCATION OF THE ELBOW.

Two aſſiſtants are generally neceſſary for reducing a diſlocation of the elbow, one of them muſt lay hold of the arm above, and the other below the joint, and make a pretty ſtrong extenſion, while the operator returns the bones into their proper place. Afterwards the arm muſt be bent, and ſuſpended for ſome time with a ſling about the neck. *Buchan.*

DROPSY.

Symptoms. Difficulty of breathing, making very ſmall quantities of urine, coſtiveneſs, great thirſt, ſwelling of the feet and ancles, which, when preſſed

preſſed with the fingers will pit, ſwelling of the belly, and falling away of the other parts.

Medicine. Take powder of jalap, cream of tartar and Florentine-oils, of each a quarter of an ounce; mix them: the doſe is from thirty to forty grains every other day. On the intermediate days take the quantity of a large nutmeg, every night and morning, of the following electuary: Take two drachms of powdered camomile flowers, as much ginger, and half the quantity of prepared ſteel, make it into an electuary, with two ounces of conſerve of orange-peels. Diuretics ſhould alſo be made uſe of. The following is excellent: Take broom aſhes half a pound, and ſteep them in a quart of Rheniſh wine cold; ſtrain off the liquor and take a quarter of a pint three times a day.

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. This diſeaſe generally begins with a ſwelling of the feet and ancles towards night, which, for ſometime diſappears in the morning. In the evening the parts if preſſed with the finger, will pit. The ſwelling gradually aſcends towards the belly, which at length grows big. When it is ſtruck with the hand, a fluctuation may be felt, and ſometimes heard. Afterwards the breathing becomes difficult, the urine is in ſmall quantity, and the thirſt great: the belly is bound, and the perſpiration

ſpiration is greatly obſtructed. To theſe ſucceed torpor, heavineſs, ſlow waſting fever, and a troubleſome cough. This laſt is generally a fatal ſymptom, as it ſhews the lungs to be affected. In a tympany the belly when ſtruck ſounds like a drum.

MEDICINE. If the patient has a good conſtitution, and the diſeaſe has come on ſuddenly, it may generally be removed by ſtrong vomits, briſk purges, and ſuch medicines as promote a diſcharge by ſweat and urine. For an adult half a drachm of ipecacuanha in powder, and half an ounce of oxymel of ſquills, will be a proper vomit. This may be repeated as often as is found neceſſary, three or four days intervening between the doſes. The patient muſt not drink much after taking the vomit, otherwiſe he deſtroys its effect. A cup or two of camomile-tea will be ſufficient to work it off.

Betwixt each vomit, on one of the intermediate days, the patient may take the following purge: jalap in powder half a drachm, cream of tartar two drachms, calomel ſix grains. Theſe may be made into a bolus with a little ſyrup of pale roſes, and taken early in the morning. The leſs the patient drinks after it the better. If he be much griped he may take now and then a cup of chicken-broth.

The patient may likewiſe take every night at bed-time the following bolus: Take four or five grains

grains of camphor, one grain of opium, and as much ſyrup of orange-peel as is ſufficient to make them into a bolus. This will generally promote a gentle ſweat, which ſhould be encouraged by drinking now and then a ſmall cup of wine whey, with a tea-ſpoonful of the ſpirits of hartſhorn in it. *Buchan.*

Take juniper berries, muſtard ſeed, and horſe-radiſh, of each half an ounce, aſhes of broom half a pound; infuſe them in a quart of Rheniſh wine, or ſtrong ale, for a few days, and afterwards ſtrain off the liquor: then the patient may take a tea-cupful of the above infuſion three or four times a day.

DROWNED PERSONS, ASSISTANCES FOR.

DIRECTIONS WITH RESPECT TO DROWNED PERSONS.

As ſeveral circumſtances may happen, to cauſe life to be protracted, in ſuch an unfortunate ſituation, beyond the uſual term, we ſhould always endeavour to afford the ſufferers the moſt effectual relief, and not give them up as irrecoverable too ſoon, ſince it has been often known that after the expiration of ſeveral hours, the bodies have ſhewn ſome apparent tokens of life. Firſt, the wet cloaths ſhould

ſhould be ſtripped off, and the body ſtrongly rubbed with dry coarſe cloths, and put as ſoon as poſſible into a well heated bed; and this rubbing muſt be continued a conſiderable time together. Some perſon ſhould force his own warm breath into the drowned perſon's lungs, and alſo the ſmoak of tobacco, by means of a pipe or funnel introduced into the mouth, ſtopping the ſufferer's noſtrils cloſe at the ſame time. If a ſurgeon can be procured, the jugular vein, or any large vein in the neck, ſhould be opened, and ten or twelve ounces of blood taken away. This vein is to be preferred, becauſe it is ſeldom that any other vein will afford any quantity of blood under theſe circumſtances. The ſmoak of tobacco ſhould alſo be thrown up into the bowels by the fundament, by introducing the ſmall end of a tobacco pipe well lighted up, the bowl of it wrapped up in a paper, in which ſeveral holes are pricked, and through theſe the breath is to be ſtrongly forced. Two pipes may be thus lighted and applied, the one to the anus, and the other to the mouth, at the ſame time. The ſtrongeſt volatiles ſhould alſo be applied to the patient's noſtrils. It is uſeleſs, and even dangerous, to pour much liquid of any kind into the mouth, as long as the patient ſhews no ſigns of life; but as ſoon as he diſcovers any motion, he ſhould take five or ſix ſpoonfuls of a ſtrong decoction of carduus benedictus ſweetened with honey, and, if nothing elſe can be

had, ſome warm water, with the addition of a little common ſalt. Laſtly, notwithſtanding we diſcover ſome tokens of life, we ſhould not ceaſe to continue our aſſiſtance, ſince they ſometimes irrecoverably expire after theſe firſt appearances of recovering.

Having pointed out the moſt effectual means of recovering drowned perſons, I ſhall juſt mention thoſe which it is the general cuſtom to uſe in the firſt hurry. Drowned perſons are ſometimes wrapped up in a ſheep's ſkin immediately flayed off; but this is leſs efficacious than a bed well-warmed, and long continued rubbing with hot flannels. The method of rolling them in an empty hogſhead is dangerous, and loſes a deal of important time. The hanging of them up by the feet is alſo dangerous, and ſhould be diſcontinued, ſince the froth, which is one of the cauſes of their death, is too thick and viſcid to diſcharge itſelf by its own weight, and this poſture tends to increaſe the over fulneſs of the heart and lungs. The covering of the perſon with hot aſhes, hot ſand, or hot ſalt, has often ſucceeded, and may be tried, but ſhould not make the aſſiſtants leſs attentive to the other methods already directed to be uſed for the recovery of the drowned perſon. *Haller and Tiſſot.*

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE APPARENTLY DEAD.

1. THE reſtoration of heat is of the greateſt conſequence to the return of life. When therefore the body is taken out of the water, the cloaths ſhould be ſtripped off, or, if naked at the time of the accident, it muſt be covered with two or three coats, or a blanket. The body ſhould then be carefully conveyed to the neareſt houſe, with the head a little raiſed. In cold and damp weather the perſon ſhould be laid on a bed, &c. in a room that is moderately heated. In ſummer, on a bed expoſed to the rays of the ſun, and not more than ſix perſons admitted, as a greater number may retard the return of life. The body is to be well dried with warm cloths, and gently rubbed with flannels ſprinkled with rum, brandy, gin, or muſtard. Fomentations of ſpirits may be applied to the pit of the ſtomach with advantage. A warming-pan, covered with flannel, ſhould be lightly moved up and down the back: bladders, or bottles filled with hot water, heated bricks, or tiles wrapped up in flannel, ſhould be applied to the ſoles of the feet, palms of the hands, and other parts of the body.

2. Reſpiration will be promoted by cloſing the

mouth and one noſtril, while, with the pipe of a bellows, you blow into the other with ſufficient force to inflate the lungs: another perſon ſhould then preſs the cheſt gently with his hands, ſo as to expel the air. If the pipe be too large for the noſtrils, the air may be be blown in at the mouth. Blowing the breath can only be recommended when bellows cannot be procured.

3. The bowels ſhould be inflated with the fumes of tobacco and repeated three or four times within the firſt hour, but if circumſtances prevent the uſe of this vapour, then clyſters of this herb, or other acrid infuſions with ſalt, may be thrown up with advantage. The fumigating machine is ſo much improved as to be of the higheſt importance to the public, and if employed in every inſtance of apparent death, it would reſtore the lives of many of our fellow creatures, as it now anſwers the important purpoſes of fumigation, inſpiration and expiration.

4. Agitation has proved a powerful auxiliary to the other means of recovery: one or more of the aſſiſtants ſhould therefore take hold of the legs and arms, particularly of boys, and ſhake their bodies for five or ſix minutes; this may be repeated ſeveral times within the firſt hour. When the body is wiped perfectly dry, it ſhould be placed in bed between two healthy perſons, and the friction chiefly directed, in this caſe, to the left ſide, where it

it will be moſt likely to excite the motion of the heart.

5. When theſe methods have been employed for an hour, if any brewhouſe, bakehouſe, or glaſs-houſe, be near, where warm grains, aſhes, lees, &c. can be procured, the body ſhould be placed in any of theſe moderated to a degree of heat very little exceeding that of the perſon in health. If the warm bath can be conveniently obtained, it may be advantageouſly uſed in conjunction with the earlieſt modes of treatment.

6. Electricity ſhould be early employed, as it will increaſe the beneficial effects of the other means of recovery on the ſyſtem. "The electrical ſhock," ſays Mr. Kite, in his Eſſay on the recovery of the apparently Dead, "is to be admitted as the teſt or diſcriminating characteriſtic of any remains of animal life, and ſo long as that produces contractions, may the perſon be ſaid to be in a recoverable ſtate, but when that effect has ceaſed, there can no doubt remain of the party being abſolutely and poſitively dead."

7. If convulſions, or other ſigns of returning life appear, a tea-ſpoonful or two of warm water may be put into the mouth; and if the power of ſwallowing be returned, a little warm wine, or brandy and water may be given. When this gradual approach towards recovery is obſerved, and breathing returned, let the perſon be put into a

warm bed, and if diſpoſed to ſleep, as is generally the caſe, give no diſturbance, and he will awake almoſt perfectly recovered.

The above methods are to be uſed with vigour for three or four hours, for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to ſuppoſe perſons are irrecoverable, becauſe life does not ſoon make its appearance; an opinion that has conſigned an immenſe number to the grave, who might have been reſtored to life by reſolution and perſeverance.

Bleeding ſhould never be employed in ſuch caſes, unleſs by the direction of one of the medical aſſiſtants, or ſome other reſpectable gentleman of the faculty who has paid attention to the ſubject of ſuſpended animation.

On the firſt alarm of any perſon being drowned, let hot water, flour of muſtard, warm blankets, hot flannels, flat bottles filled with hot water, a heated warming-pan, bellows, brandy, hartſhorn drops, and an electrifying machine, be procured. Theſe articles being immediately employed, may be productive of reſtoring many uſeful and valuable lives.

The common people will often reſtore life by purſuing the plans now recommended; but if gentlemen of the faculty can be obtained, their aſſiſtance ſhould be immediately requeſted, as their ſkill will lead them judiciouſly to vary the methods of treatment, and in caſe of accidents, many more lives

lives will be reſtored to the community and to their families.

The above means of reſtoration have proved efficacious in apparent ſudden death, by convulſions, ſuffocations, intoxication, hanging, intenſe cold, and the tremendous ſtroke of lightning. When perſons are froſt-bitten, they ſhould be rubbed with ſnow, previouſly to their being brought into a warm room. In ſuffocation, occaſioned by the fumes of ſulphur, charocal, &c. daſhing the face and breaſt with cold water has been known to reſtore life.

*** Publicans and others who have been deterred from receiving the apparently dead into their houſes, or giving immediate aſſiſtance, under an apprehenſion of legal puniſhment or penalties, are now informed that the Committee have obtained the following opinion of an eminent ſpecial pleader: "It is a miſdemeanour by the common law, and an indictable offence, to prevent the coroner from doing his duty, or to obſtruct him in the execution of it. But the medling with a body apparently dead, for the purpoſe of preſerving life, is not a tranſgreſſion of the law in either of theſe reſpects, nor do I know any ſtatute by which ſuch an act is prohibited." All perſons who immediately admit the drowned, or otherwiſe ſuffocated, and afford aſſiſtance in the various inſtances of apparent death, will be indemnified by the managers of this inſtitution, and are informed that the charges of burial,

in unſucceſsful caſes, will be paid by the Royal Humane Society.

EXCORIATIONS IN CHILDREN.

Dissolve a little white vitriol in ſpring water, and dab the part with it, which will heal them preſently. *Heiſter.*

EAR-ACH.

The patient's feet ſhould be frequently bathed in lukewarm water, and he ought to take ſmall doſes of nitre and rhubarb, viz. a ſcruple of the former, and ten grains of the latter three times a day. His drink may be whey, or decoctions of barley and liquorice with figs or raiſins, &c. The parts behind the ear ought frequently to be rubbed with camphorated oil, or the volatile liniment, and a few drops of the camphorated ſpirit of wine may be put into the ear with wool or cotton. The ſmoak of tobacco blown into the ear is excellent.

Buchan and Hoffman.

EARS, NOISE IN THE

May be cured by the vapour of a decoction of roſemary flowers prepared with wine, being conveyed to the ear by a funnel. *Heiſter.*

EYES,

EYES, INFLAMMATION OF.

SYMPTOMS. An inflammation of the eyes is attended with acute pain, heat, redneſs, and ſwelling. The patient is not able to bear the light, and ſometimes he feels a pricking pain, as if his eyes were pierced with a thorn. Sometimes he imagines his eyes are full of motes, or thinks he ſees flies dancing before him. The eyes are filled with a ſcalding rheum, which ruſhes forth in great quantities, whenever the patient attempts to look up. The pulſe is generally quick and hard, with ſome degree of fever; when the diſeaſe is violent the neighbouring parts ſwell, and there is a throbbing or pulſation in the temporal arteries, &c.

MEDICINE. Bleeding, in a violent inflammation of the eyes, is always neceſſary. This ſhould be performed as near the part affected as poſſible. An adult may loſe ten or twelve ounces of blood from the jugular vein, and the operation may be repeated according to the urgency of the ſymptoms. If it ſhould not be convenient to bleed in the neck, the ſame quantity may be let from the arm, or any other part of the body. *Buchan.*

Leeches are often applied to the temples, or under the eyes, with good effect. The wounds muſt be ſuffered to bleed for ſome hours, and if the bleeding ſtop ſoon, it may be promoted by the

application of cloths dipt in warm water. In obſtinate caſes it will be neceſſary to repeat this operation ſeveral times. When the heat and pain of the eyes are very great, a poultice of bread and milk ſoftened with ſweet oil or freſh butter may be applied to them at leaſt all night, and they may be bathed with lukewarm milk and water in the morning.

Buchan.

If the patient cannot ſleep, which is ſometimes the caſe, he may take twenty or thirty drops of laudanum, or two ſpoonfuls of the ſyrup of poppies, over night, more or leſs, according to his age, or the violence of the ſymptoms.

The moſt proper medicine is the Peruvian bark, which may either be given in ſubſtance, or prepared in the following manner.

Take an ounce of bark in powder, with two drachms of Winter's bark, and boil them in an Engliſh quart of water to a pint; when it has boiled nearly long enough, add half an ounce of liquorice root ſliced: let the liquor be ſtrained. Two, three, or four table-ſpoons, according to the age of the patient, may be taken three or four times a day. It is impoſſible to ſay how long this medicine ſhould be continued, as the cure is ſooner performed in ſome than in others, but in general it requires a conſiderable time to produce any laſting effects. *Buchan.*

EYES,

EYES, WATERY.

THE watery eye is generally occaſioned by a relaxation or weakneſs of the glandular parts of that organ. Theſe may be braced and ſtrengthened by bathing the eye with brandy and water, Hungary water, roſe-water with white vitriol diſſolved in it, &c. Medicines which make a revulſion are likewiſe proper, as mild purgatives, perpetual bliſters on the neck, bathing the feet frequently in luke-warm water, &c. *Buchan.*

EYE-WATER.

AN excellent eye-water. Take two grains of ſugar of lead, diſſolve it in a quarter of a pint of ſpring water.

EYES, AN OINTMENT FOR THE.

DIP a feather in a little ointment of tully, and gently rub it acroſs the eyes every night going to ſleep. *Turner.*

FAINTING.

APPLY to the noſtrils and temples ſome ſpirits of ſal-ammoniac, and give a few drops in a wine-glaſs of water inwardly. *Hoffman.*

FALLING SICKNESS.

SYMPTOMS. A wearineſs of the whole body, and heavy pain of the head, unquiet ſleep, dimneſs of ſight, a noiſe in the ears, a violent palpitation of the heart, a coldneſs of the joints, and a ſenſe, as it were, of a cold air aſcending from the extreme parts to the heart and brain: they then fall ſuddenly on the ground, the thumbs are ſhut up cloſe in the palms of the hands, the eyes are diſtorted, and all ſenſation is loſt, ſo that by no noiſe, nor even by pinching the body, can they be brought to themſelves: they alſo froth at the mouth.

MEDICINE. Take of Peruvian bark powdered one ounce, of wild valerian root half an ounce, of ſyrup of orange peel a ſufficient quantity; make an electuary of this, and let the patient take the quantity of a nutmeg, (after proper evacuations, ſuch as bleeding and purging) morning and evening, for three months together, and then repeat it three or four days before the new and full moon.

Mead.

FEVERS,

FEVERS, INFLAMMATORY.

SYMPTOMS. The breath is very hot, and there is a dryneſs of the whole ſkin, and ſenſe of heat; the reſpiration is thick, difficult, and quick; the tongue is dry, yellow, parched, and rough; the thirſt is unquenchable, with a vaſt anxiety, reſtleſſneſs, and wearineſs, frequent inclinations to vomit, and ſometimes light-headedneſs and convulſions.

MEDICINE. Bleed to the amount of ten or twelve ounces: vomit with half a drachm of ipecacuanha, and work it off with camomile tea. If coſtive, inject, as often as occaſion requires, the clyſter directed under the article of the Dry Belly Ach, and give inwardly the following mixture. Take of ſalt of wormwood half a drachm, lemon juice three quarters of an ounce, ſalt of prunella ten grains, ſpring water one ounce; mix them together for one doſe, and repeat it every ſix hours.

Huxham.

FEVER, NERVOUS.

SYMPTOMS. Slight chillineſſes often in a day, with uncertain fluſhes of heat, a vaſt dejection and anxiety of the ſpirits, a giddineſs and pain of the head, an inclination to yawn and doſe, a dryneſs of the lips and tongue without any conſiderable thirſt,

thirſt, the countenance heavy, pale, and dejected, frequent ſick fits: the urine is pale and made often and ſuddenly; the pulſe low, quick, and unequal.

Medicine. A vomit is neceſſary when the ſickneſs and load of the ſtomach are urgent. If the body is coſtive, clyſters of milk, ſugar and ſalt, may be injected every ſecond or third day. Bliſters muſt be applied to the nape of the neck, head, and legs: the ſick perſon muſt be kept quiet in body and mind: opiates are commonly hurtful; a little wine may be allowed, and thin wine whey is proper for common drink. Give the following draught every ſix hours: take ſalt of hartſhorn ten grains, lemon-juice half an ounce, ſimple wine-water one ounce and an half, compound ſpirits of lavender and ſyrup of ſaffron, of each one drachm and an half, mix them together for one doſe.

Huxham.

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. Low ſpirits, want of appetite, weakneſs, wearineſs after motion, watchfulneſs, deep ſighing, and dejection of mind, are generally the forerunners of this diſeaſe. Theſe are ſucceeded by a quick low pulſe, a dry tongue without any conſiderable thirſt, chilneſs, and flushing in turns, &c.

After ſome time the patient complains of a giddineſs

giddineſs and pain of his head; has a nauſea, with reachings and vomiting: his pulſe is quick, and ſometimes intermitting, his urine pale, reſembling dead ſmall beer, and his breathing is difficult, with oppreſſion of the breaſt and ſlight alienations of mind.

MEDICINE. Take half an ounce of the Peruvian bark, with a drachm of Virginian ſnake-root, half a drachm of ſaffron, and half an ounce of orange-peel, all groſsly powdered; to be infuſed in half an Engliſh pint of brandy for three or four days. Afterwards ſtrain it, and give the patient two tea-ſpoonfuls in a glaſs of water, or ſmall wine, three or four times a day.

Such as do not chuſe ſpirits, may infuſe the above ingredients in a bottle of Liſbon wine, and take a glaſs of it frequently: this will reſtore the ſtrength, prevent a relapſe, and help to carry off the remains of the fever.

It will likewiſe be proper at this time, to interpoſe now and then a gentle doſe of rhubarb, or ſome other mild opening medicine, taking care at the ſame time to ſupport the patient's ſtrength with chicken broth, jellies, and ſuch like.

When the patient is low, ten grains of Virginian ſnake-root, and the ſame quantity of contrayerva-root, with five grains of Ruſſian caſtor, all in fine powder, may be made into a bolus with a little of the

the cordial confection or ſyrup of ſaffron: one of theſe may be taken every four or five hours.

The following powder may be uſed for the ſame intention: Take wild valerian root in powder one ſcruple, ſaffron and caſtor each four grains; mix theſe by rubbing them together in a mortar, and give one in a cup of wine-whey three or four times a day. *Buchan.*

FEVER, PUTRID OR SPOTTED.

Symptoms. This diſeaſe is attended with a nauſea, and ſometimes a vomiting of bile, a violent pain of the head, with a ſtrong pulſation or throbbing of the temporal arteries; the eyes often appear red and inflamed, with a pain at the bottom of the orbit; there is a noiſe in the ears, the breathing is laborious, and often interrupted with a ſigh: the patient complains of a pain about the region of the ſtomach, and in his back and loins; his tongue is at firſt white, but afterwards it appears black and chaped, and his teeth are covered with a black cruſt. He ſometimes paſſes worms both upwards and downwards, is affected with tremors, or ſhaking, and often becomes delirious.

Medicine. Take the Peruvian bark in ſubſtance: one ounce of it in powder may be mixt

mixt with half an Engliſh pint of water, and the ſame quantity of red-wine, and ſharpened with the elixir, or the ſpirit of vitriol, which will both make it ſit eaſier on the ſtomach, and render it more beneficial. Two or three ounces of the ſyrup of lemons may be added, and two table-ſpoonfuls of the mixture taken every two hours, or oftener, if the ſtomach is able to bear it.

Thoſe who cannot take the bark in ſubſtance may infuſe it in wine, as recommended in the preceding diſeaſe.

If there be a violent looſeneſs, the bark muſt be boiled in red-wine with a little cinnamon, and ſharpened with the elixir of vitriol, as above. Nothing can be more beneficial in this kind of looſeneſs than plenty of acids, and ſuch things as promote a gentle perſpiration.

If the patient be troubled with vomiting, a drachm of the ſalt of wormwood, diſſolved in an ounce and an half of freſh lemon-juice, and made into a draught, with an ounce of ſimple cinnamon-water, and a bit of ſugar, may be given, and repeated as often as it is neceſſary. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. The head aches, and is hot, dull, and attended with a dejection of mind from the very beginning, and a conſtant watchfulneſs: the countenance

tenance is dejected, the pulſe languid, ſmall, and low. A pain in the back and loins, a great load at the pit of the ſtomach, and a perpetual vomiting of black bile: the thirſt is commonly very great, and all drinks ſeem bitter and naukiſh; the tongue at the beginning is white, but grows daily more dark and dry, with a kind of dark bubble on the top, and livid or brown ſpots appear over the whole ſurface of the ſkin.

MEDICINE. Gentle vomits are neceſſary in the beginning; and, if the body is too coſtive, a clyſter of milk, ſugar, and ſalt may be given as often as occaſion requires: wine diluted with water, and acidulated with the juice of Seville oranges, may be uſed for common drink; and the following has been found of greater efficacy in this diſorder than any other medicine.—Boil three drachms of Peruvian bark in powder, and three drachms of Virginia ſnake-root in powder, in a pint of water, till half a pint is boiled away; then add a quarter of a pint of good red port wine: the doſe is a tea-cupful every three or four hours. *Pringle.*

FEVER, MILK.

THIS diſorder happens about the third or fourth day after delivery, and is owing to the congeſtion of milk in the breaſts; it is attended with ſhivering fits like an ague, tenſion and ſwelling in the breaſts,

breaſts, that extend to the arm-pits, which parts are often extremely painful. This fever continues a day or two, and ſometimes goes off itſelf, by the benefit of nature, in plentiful ſweats, proportionable to the preceding cold fits.

MEDICINE. The patient ſhould drink plentifully of warm thin diluting liquors, as balm-tea, barley-water, &c.: Her diet ſhould be very ſlender, and the child ſhould be often put to the breaſt. Internally the following powder ſhould be taken every ſix hours, in a cup of balm-tea: take compound powder of contrayerva twenty-five grains, purified nitre five grains, and mix them together for one doſe.

But if the woman does not intend to give ſuck, ſhe muſt rigorouſly adhere to a very ſlender diet, and the foregoing medicine; the breaſts ſhould alſo be drawn by ſome proper perſon; and, to prevent the milk from coagulating, the breaſt muſt be embrocated with warm ſallad-oil, or the leaf of red cabbage may be applied thereto. If there is reaſon to apprehend an inflammation of the breaſts, it will be abſolutely neceſſary to loſe eight ounces of blood from the arm. Folded cloths dipt in brandy or vinegar, placed under the arm-pits, are alſo of ſervice to drive back the milk. *Aſtruc and Smellie.*

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. It begins like moſt other fevers, with a cold or ſhivering fit, which is ſucceeded by reſtleſſneſs, pain of the head, great ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and bilious vomiting. The pulſe is generally quick, the tongue dry, and there is a remarkable depreſſion of ſpirits and loſs of ſtrength. A great pain is uſually felt in the back, hips, and region of the womb, a ſudden change in the quantity or quality of the *lochia* alſo takes place, and the patient is frequently troubled with a *teneſmus*, or conſtant inclination to go to ſtool. The urine, which is very high-coloured, is diſcharged in ſmall quantity, and generally with pain.

Medicine. Take Peruvian bark, mix it with the tincture of roſes, or other gentle aſtringents; or, a ſcruple of the extract of bark, with half an ounce of ſpirituous cinnamon-water, two ounces of common water, and ten drops of laudanum, may be made into a draught, and given every ſecond, third, or fourth hour, as ſhall be found neceſſary.

The medicine which I have always found to ſucceed beſt in this diſeaſe is the ſaline draught: This, if frequently repeated, will often put a ſtop to the vomiting, and at the ſame time leſſen the violence of the fever. If it runs off by ſtool; or if the patient

patient be reſtleſs, a few drops of laudanum, or ſome ſyrup of poppies, may occaſionally be added.

If the ſtools ſhould prove ſo frequent as to weaken and exhauſt the patient, a ſtarch clyſter, with thirty or forty drops of laudanum in it, may be adminiſtered as occaſion ſhall require; and the drink may be rice-water, in every Engliſh pint of which half an ounce of gum-arabic has been diſſolved. Should theſe fail, recourſe muſt be had to columbo-root, or ſome other ſtrong aſtringent.

Buchan.

FISTULA.

TAKE a quarter of a pound of elecampane-root, three-quarters of a pound of fennel ſeeds, and a quarter of a pound of black pepper; pound theſe ſeparately, and ſift them through a fine ſieve: take half a pound of honey, and half a pound of powder ſugar, melt the honey and the ſugar together over the fire, ſcumming them continually till they become bright as amber; when they are cool mix and knead them into your powder in the form of a ſoft paſte. The doſe is the ſize of a nutmeg, morning, noon, and night; drinking a glaſs of wine or water after it. This is Dr. Ward's receipt for curing fiſtulas; and, if it does not ſucceed, immediate recourſe muſt be had to a ſkilful ſurgeon.

Ward.

FLUX, BLOODY. (firſt ſtage)

Symptoms. Generally begins with coldneſs and ſhivering, ſucceeded by a quick pulſe, and intenſe thirſt. The ſtools are greaſy, and ſometimes frothy mixed with blood, with filaments intermixed, which have the appearance of melted ſuet, and are attended with intolerable gripings, and a painful deſcent as it were of the bowels.

Medicine. Bleed firſt, then give the following vomit; half a drachm of the powder of ipecacuanha: work it off with camomile-tea: repeat this vomit every other day for three or four times. On the intermediate days, between each vomit, let the ſick perſon take a large ſpoonful of the following mucilage, warm, every hour: Diſſolve half an ounce of gum-arabic, and half an ounce of gum-tragacanth, in a pint of barley-water, over a gentle fire. Clyſters made of fat mutton-broth are of great ſervice. The ſick perſon muſt abſtain from malt and ſpirituous liquors. *Mead.*

FLUX, BLOODY; or, THE DYSENTERY. (ſecond ſtage)

Symptoms. This diſeaſe is known by a flux of the belly, attended with violent pain of the

bowels, a conſtant inclination to go to ſtool, and generally more or leſs blood in the ſtools. It begins, like other fevers, with chilneſs, loſs of ſtrength, a quick pulſe, great thirſt, and an inclination to vomit. The ſtools are at firſt greaſy or frothy, afterwards they are ſtreaked with blood, and, at laſt, have frequently the appearance of pure blood, mixed with ſmall filaments, reſembling bits of ſkin. Worms are ſometimes paſſed both upwards and downwards through the whole courſe of the diſeaſe. When the patient goes to ſtool, he feels a bearing down, as if the whole bowels were falling out, and ſometimes a part of the inteſtine is actually protuded, which proves exceeding troubleſome, eſpecially in children. Flatulency is likewiſe a troubleſome ſymptom, eſpecially towards the end of the diſeaſe. *Buchan.*

MEDICINE. At the beginning of this diſeaſe it is always neceſſary to cleanſe the firſt paſſages. For this purpoſe a vomit of ipecacuanha muſt be given, and wrought off with weak camomile-tea. Strong vomits are ſeldom neceſſary here; a ſcruple, or at moſt half a drachm of ipecacuanha, is generally ſufficient for an adult, and ſometimes a very few grains will ſuffice. The day after the vomit, half a drachm, or two ſcruples of rhubarb, muſt be taken; or, what will anſwer the purpoſe rather better, an ounce or an ounce and a half of Epſom ſalts. This doſe may be repeated every other day

for

for two or three times. Afterwards ſmall doſes of ipecacuanha may be taken for ſome time. Two or three grains of the powder may be mixed in a table-ſpoonful of the ſyrup of poppies, and taken three times a day.

A clyſter of ſtarch or fat mutton-broth, with thirty or forty drops of liquid laudanum in it, may be adminiſtered twice a day. At the ſame time an ounce of gum-arabic, and half an ounce of gum-tragacanth, may be diſſolved in an Engliſh pint of barley-water over a ſlow fire, and a table-ſpoonful of it taken every hour. *Buchan.*

GIDDINESS.

TAKE twenty drops of tincture of caſtor in a glaſs of water two or three times a day; or from a ſcruple to a drachm of powder of valerian-root three or four times a day. When this diſorder proceeds from too great a fulneſs of the veſſels of the head, bleeding will certainly give relief. *Mead.*

GOUT.

SYMPTOMS. A pain reſembling that of a diſlocated bone, ſucceeded by a chilneſs, ſhivering, and ſlight fever, uſually ſeizes the great toe, heel, the calf of the leg or ancle, which becomes ſo exquiſitely

quiſitely painful as not to endure even the weight of the bed cloaths: the part looks red and is very much ſwelled; the urine is high coloured, and lets fall a kind of red gravelly ſediment.

MEDICINE. Take a tea-ſpoonful of volatile tincture of guaiacum, every night going to reſt, in a glaſs of water: be covered warm, and drink plentifully of weak ſack-whey. In the intervals of the fits, exerciſe, ſuch as walking and riding, is abſolutely neceſſary to prevent a return; and the duke of Portland's gout powder, the receipt of which we have given in our Appendix, ſhould be taken according to the directions annexed therto.

Cheyne.

ANOTHER.

SYMPTOMS. The regular gout generally makes its attack in the ſpring, or beginning of winter, in the following manner: About two or three in the morning, the patient is ſeized with a pain in his great toe; ſometimes in the heel, and at other times in the ancle or calf of the leg. This pain is accompanied with a ſenſation as if cold water were poured upon the part; which is ſucceeded by a ſhivering, with ſome degree of fever. Afterwards the pain increaſes, and, fixing among the ſmall bones of the foot, the patient feels all the different kinds of

torture, as if the part were ſtretched, burnt, ſqueezed, gnawed, or torn in pieces, &c. The part at length becomes ſo exquiſitely ſenſible, that the patient cannot bear to have it touched, or even ſuffer any perſon to walk acroſs the room.

Medicine. In the fit, if the patient be young and ſtrong, his diet ought to be thin and cooling, and his drink of a diluting nature; but where the conſtitution is weak, and the patient has been accuſtomed to live high, this is not a proper time to retrench. In this caſe he muſt keep nearly to his uſual diet, and ſhould take frequently a cup of ſtrong negus, or a glaſs of generous wine. Wine-whey is a very proper drink in this caſe, as it promotes the perſpiration without greatly heating the patient. It will anſwer this purpoſe better if a tea-ſpoonful of ſal-volatile oleoſum, or ſpirits of hartſhorn, be put into a cup of it twice a day. It will likewiſe be proper to give at bed-time a tea-ſpoonful of the volatile tincture of guaiacum in a large draught of warm wine-whey. This will greatly promote perſpiration through the night.

When the pain, however, is very great, and the patient is reſtleſs, thirty or forty drops of laudanum, more or leſs, according to the violence of the ſymptoms, may be taken at bed-time. This will eaſe the pain, procure reſt, promote perſpiration, and forward the criſis of the diſeaſe.

After

After the fit is over, the patient ought to take a gentle doſe or two of the bitter tincture of rhubarb, or ſome other warm ſtomachic purge. He ſhould alſo drink a weak infuſion of ſtomachic bitters in ſmall wine or ale, as the Peruvian-bark, with cinnamon, Virginian ſnake-root, and orange-peel. The diet at this time ſhould be light, but nouriſhing; and gentle exerciſe ought to be taken on horſeback, or in a carriage. *Buchan.*

When the gout attacks the head or lungs, every method muſt be taken to fix it in the feet: they muſt be frequently bathed in warm-water, and acrid cataplaſms applied to the ſoles. Bliſtering plaiſters ought likewiſe to be applied to the ancles or calves of the legs. Bleeding in the feet or ancles is alſo neceſſary, and warm ſtomachic purges. The patient ought to keep in bed for the moſt part, if there be any ſigns of inflammation, and ſhould be very careful not to catch cold. *Buchan.*

If it attacks the ſtomach with a ſenſe of cold, the moſt warm cordials are neceſſary; as ſtrong wine boiled up with cinnamon or other ſpices, cinnamon-water, peppermint-water, and even brandy or rum. The patient ſhould keep his bed, and endeavour to promote a ſweat, by drinking warm liquors; and if he ſhould be troubled with a nauſea, or inclination to vomit, he may drink camomile tea, or any thing that will make him vomit freely. *Buchan.*

When the gout attacks the kidneys, and imitates gravel pains, the patient ought to drink freely of a decoction of marſh mallows, and to have the parts fomented with warm water. An emollient clyſter ought likewiſe to be given; and afterwards an opiate. If the pain be very violent, twenty or thirty drops of laudanum may be taken in a cup of the decoction. *Buchan.*

We would likewiſe recommend ſome doſes of magneſia alba and rhubarb to be taken every ſpring and autumn; and afterwards a courſe of ſtomachic bitters, as tanſey, or water-trefoil tea, an infuſion of gentian and camomile flowers, or a decoction of burdock-root, &c.—Any of theſe, or an infuſion of any wholeſome bitter that is more agreeable to the patient, may be drank for two or three weeks in March and October twice a day. An iſſue or perpetual bliſter has a great tendency to prevent the gout. If theſe were more generally uſed in the decline of life, they would not only often prevent the gout, but alſo other chronic maladies. Such as can afford to go to Bath, will find great benefit from bathing and drinking the water. It both promotes digeſtion and invigorates the habit.

Buchan.

GOUT, HIP.

SYMPTOMS. A violent pain in the joint of the thigh and lower part of the loins, which ſometimes reaches to the leg, and even the extremity of the foot, without any ſwelling or change of colour of the ſkin.

MEDICINE. Take a drachm of ætherial oil of turpentine, and three times as much honey mixed with it, every morning for ſix or ſeven days at fartheſt; drinking plentifully of warm ſack-whey after it. *Cheyne.*

GRAVEL AND STONE.

SYMPTOMS. A pain in the loins, bloody urine, a numbneſs of the thigh or leg on the ſide affected, a ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and frequent vomitings.

MEDICINE. Take one pound of calcined oyſter-ſhells, and pour thereon twelve pints of boiling water; ſtrain it when cold, and take half a pint mixed with a little new milk three times a day, gradually increaſing the quantity, till it amounts to four pints a day. If the patient is coſtive, two ounces of manna diſſolved in a quart of whey, ſhould be taken for one doſe, once or twice every week. *Whytt and Sydenham.*

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. Small ſtones or gravel in the kidneys occaſion pain in the loins, ſickneſs, vomiting, and ſometimes bloody urine. When the ſtone deſcends into the ureter, and is too large to paſs along with eaſe, all the above ſymptoms are increaſed: the pain extends towards the bladder, the thigh and leg of the affected ſide are benumbed, the teſticles are drawn upwards, and the urine is obſtructed.

Medicine. Dr. Whyte adviſes patients who are ſubject to frequent fits of gravel in the kidneys, but have no ſtone in the bladder, to drink every morning, two or three hours before breakfaſt, an Engliſh pint of oyſter or cockle-ſhell lime-water. The Doctor very juſtly obſerves, that though this quantity might be too ſmall to have any ſenſible effect in diſſolving a ſtone in the bladder, yet it may very probably prevent its growth.

When a ſtone is formed in the bladder, the Doctor recommends Alicant ſoap, and oyſter or cockle-ſhell lime-water, to be taken in the following manner: The patient muſt ſwallow every day, in any form that is leaſt diſagreeable, an ounce of the internal part of Alicant ſoap, and drink three or four Engliſh pints of oyſter or cockle-ſhell lime-water. The ſoap is to be divided into three doſes,

doſes, the largeſt to be taken faſting in the morning early, the ſecond at noon, and the third at ſeven in the evening; drinking after each doſe a large draught of the lime-water, the remainder of which he may take any time betwixt dinner and ſupper, inſtead of other liquors.

MRS. STEPHENS'S Famous Cure. See STEPHENS.

GREEN SICKNESS.

SYMPTOMS. A pale complexion, ſwelling of the ancles, wearineſs of the whole body, difficulty of breathing, a palpitation of the heart, drowſineſs, a deſire of eating coals, chalk, &c. and a ſuppreſſion of the monthly courſes.

MEDICINE. Take thirty drops of the tincture of black hellebore, two or three times a day, in a glaſs of water or wine, uſing moderate exerciſe. Or the pills directed under the article OBSTRUCTIONS. Chalybeate waters are alſo of ſervice; and bleeding in the foot about the time of menſtruation. *Mead.*

GRIPES.

TAKE half a drachm of powdered rhubarb, and toaſt it a little before the fire: then add a little powder of ginger to it, and mix it for one doſe, to

be repeated as occaſion requires; or take a wine-glaſs of Daffy's elixir. *Radcliffe.*

GRIPES IN CHILDREN.

When an infant is troubled with gripes, it ought not at firſt to be treated with brandy, ſpiceries, and other hot things; but ſhould have its body opened with an emollient clyſter, and, at the ſame time, a little brandy may be rubbed on its belly with a warm hand before the fire. I have ſeldom ſeen this fail to eaſe the gripes of infants. If it ſhould happen, however, not to ſucceed, a little brandy or other ſpirits may be mixed with thrice the quantity of warm water; and a tea-ſpoonful be given frequently till the infant be eaſier. Sometimes a little peppermint-water will anſwer this purpoſe very well. *Buchan.*

GRIPES OR ACIDITIES IN CHILDREN.

Medicine. The beſt medicine which we know, in all caſes of acidity, is that fine inſipid powder called magneſia alba. It purges and, at the ſame time, corrects the acidity, by which means it not only removes the diſeaſe, but carries off its cauſe. It may be given in any kind of food, from ten grains to a tea-ſpoonful, according to the

age

age of the patient. I have often known it have good effects when given in the following manner:

Take of magneſia alba two drachms, fine rhubarb in powder half a drachm, peppermint-water and common water, of each two ounces, as much ſyrup of ſugar as will make it agreeable. Shake the bottle, and give the child a table-ſpoonful three or four times a day. *Buchan.*

The above remedy will be found of great efficacy whenever the gripings of the infant ariſe from acidities in the ſtomach; and in theſe caſes, as well as in the preceding ones, all powerfully heating ſubſtances, ſuch as ſpices of every kind, brandy, cordials, &c. ſhould, on the firſt attack, be carefully avoided. Emollient clyſters may be employed, as before, to open the body; and brandy rubbed on the belly of the infant, with a warm hand, before the fire. This treatment ſeldom fails.

GRIPES, WATERY, IN CHILDREN.

Take half a drachm of magneſia alba, and half a drachm of rhubarb, mix them together, and give the child three or four grains in its pap every morning and evening. Or take a ſpoonful of hempſeed, and boil it in half a pint of water, ſweetened with ſugar. This will alſo cure the colic in grown perſons. *Cadogan.*

HANGING. See STRANGLING.

HEAD-ACH.

APPLY leeches behind the ears, and take twenty drops of tincture of caſtor, in a glaſs of water frequently. If this fail, take a ſcruple of pill Rufi every night going to reſt for a week or ten days. *Haller.*

ANOTHER.

WHEN the head-ach is owing to exceſs of blood, or a hot bilious conſtitution, bleeding is neceſſary. The patient may be bled in the jugular vein, and the operation repeated if there be occaſion. Cupping alſo, or the application of leeches to the temples, and behind the ears, will be of ſervice. Afterwards a bliſtering-plaſter may be applied to the neck, behind the ears, or to any part of the head that is moſt affected. In ſome caſes it will be proper to bliſter the whole head. In perſons of a groſs habit, iſſues or perpetual bliſters will be of ſervice. The body ought likewiſe to be kept open by gentle laxatives. *Buchan.*

HEAD, WATERY. See WATERY HEAD.

HEART-BURN.

When the heart-burn proceeds from debility of the ſtomach or indigeſtion, the patient ought to take a doſe or two of rhubarb: afterwards he may uſe infuſions of the Peruvian bark, or any other of the ſtomachic bitters, in wine or brandy. Exerciſe in the open air will likewiſe be of uſe, and every thing that promotes digeſtion. *Buchan.*

When bilious humours occaſion the heart-burn, a tea-ſpoonful of the ſweet ſpirit of nitre in a glaſs of water, or a cup of tea, will generally give eaſe. If it proceeds from the uſe of greaſy aliments, a dram of brandy or rum may be taken. *Buchan.*

If acidity or ſourneſs of the ſtomach occaſions the heart-burn, abſorbents are the proper medicines. In this caſe an ounce of powdered chalk, half an ounce of fine ſugar, and a quarter of an ounce of gum-arabic, may be mixed in an Engliſh quart of water, and a tea-cupful of it may be taken as often as is neceſſary. When the gum-arabic cannot be had, the chalk may be mixed with milk, or taken in water alone. The teſtacious powders are very proper here. A tea-ſpoonful of prepared oyſter-ſhells, or the powder called crab's eyes, may be taken in a glaſs of peppermint-water, or ſimple cinnamon-water, as often as there is occaſion.

Buchan.

But the ſafeſt abſorbent which we know is the magneſia alba: This not only acts as an abſorbent, but by its purging quality cleanſes the bowels; whereas the chalk, and other abſorbents of that ſort, are apt to lie in the inteſtines, and occaſion obſtructions. This powder is no way diſagreeable, and may be taken in a cup of tea, a little milk, or a glaſs of peppermint water. A large tea-ſpoonful is the uſual doſe; but there is no danger in taking a much greater quantity: and it may be repeated as often as is found neceſſary. *Buchan.*

If wind be the cauſe of this complaint, the moſt proper medicines are thoſe called carminatives; as anniſeeds, juniper-berries, ginger, canella-alba, cardamom-ſeeds, &c. Theſe may either be chewed, or infuſed in wine, brandy, or other ſpirits. One of the ſafeſt medicines of this kind is the tincture made by infuſing an ounce of rhubarb, and a quarter of an ounce of the leſſer cardamom-ſeeds, in an Engliſh pint of brandy. After this has digeſted for two or three days, it ought to be ſtrained, and four ounces of white ſugar-candy added to it. It muſt ſtand to digeſt a ſecond time till the ſugar be diſſolved. A table-ſpoonful of it may be taken occaſionally for a doſe. *Buchan.*

I have frequently known the heart-burn cured by the patient chewing green-tea, or taking a little chalk, ſcraped in a glaſs of water, or a tea-cupful of camomile-tea. *Buchan.*

HICCUP.

HICCUP.

When the hiccup proves very obſtinate, recourſe muſt be had to the moſt powerful aromatic and antiſpaſmodic medicines. The principal of theſe is muſk, fifteen or twenty grains of which may be made into a bolus, and repeated occaſionally. Opiates are likewiſe of ſervice, but they muſt be uſed with caution. A bit of ſugar dipped in compound ſpirits of lavender, or the volatile aromatic tincture, may be taken frequently. External applications are ſometimes alſo beneficial, as the ſtomach plaſter, or a cataplaſm of the Venice treacle of the Edinburgh or London diſpenſatory, applied to the region of the ſtomach. *Buchan.*

HIP GOUT. See GOUT.

HOARSENESS.

Take the medicines directed under the article of Coughs; or as much as will lie on a ſhilling of the following powder, three or four times a day: Take ſpermaceti and ſugar-candy, of each equal parts, and make them into a fine powder; or a tea-ſpoonful of Barbadoes-tar in a glaſs of old rum, every night going to reſt. Three or four

Wellfleet

Wellfleet oyſters ſwallowed early in the morning faſting, afford ſurpriſing relief in this complaint.

Shaw.

ANOTHER.

TAKE two ounces of pennyroyal-water, the yolk of a new laid egg beaten, thirty drops of cochineal, twenty drops of oil of aniſeed, mixed well together, and ſweetened with white ſugar-candy. A large ſpoonful to be taken night and morning.

HOOPING-COUGH.

BOIL a good handful of dried coltsfoot leaves cut ſmall, in a pint of ſpring water, till about one half is boiled away: ſtrain the liquor through a cloth, and ſqueeze the herbs as dry as you can: diſſolve in the liquor an ounce of brown ſugar-candy, and give the child (if it be but three or four years old, and ſo in proportion), a ſpoonful of it cold or warm, according to the ſeaſon of the year, three or four times a day, or oftner, till the violence of the diſtemper is abated: or the child may take from five to twenty drops, according to its age, of elixir aſthmaticum, three or four times a day. A gentle vomit ſhould precede the uſe of either of theſe remedies; and in very bad caſes, a bliſter applied

plied to the nape of the neck will be neceſſary. Bleeding is highly improper in this diſorder.

Haller.

ANOTHER.

THE body ought to be kept gently open. The beſt medicines for this purpoſe are rhubarb and its preparations, as the ſyrup, tincture, &c. Of theſe a tea-ſpoonful or two may be given to an infant twice or thrice a day as there is occaſion. To ſuch as are farther advanced, the doſe muſt be proportionally increaſed, and repeated till it has the deſired effect. Thoſe who cannot be brought to take the bitter tincture, may have an infuſion of ſenna and prunes, ſweetened with manna, coarſe ſugar, or honey; or a few grains of rhubarb, mixed with a tea-ſpoonful or two of ſyrup, or currant jelly, ſo as to diſguiſe the taſte. Moſt children are fond of ſyrups and jellies, and ſeldom refuſe even a diſagreeable medicine when mixed with them. *Buchan.*

When the diſeaſe is prolonged, and the patient is free from fever, the Peruvian bark, and other bitters, are the moſt proper medicines. The bark may either be taken in ſubſtance, or in a decoction or infuſion, as is moſt agreeable. For a child, ten, fifteen, or twenty grains, according to the age

age of the patient, may be given three or four times a day. For an adult, half a drachm or two ſcruples will be proper. Some give the extract of the bark with cantharides, but to manage this requires a conſiderable attention. It is more ſafe to give a few grains of caſtor along with the bark. A child of ſix or ſeven years of age may take ſeven or eight grains of caſtor, with fifteen grains of powdered bark for a doſe. This may be made into a mixture with two or three ounces of any ſimple diſtilled water, and a little ſyrup, and taken three or four times a day. *Buchan.*

Opiates are ſometimes neceſſary to allay the violence of the cough. For this purpoſe a little of the ſyrup of poppies, or five, ſix, or ſeven drops of laudanum, according to the age of the patient, may be taken in a cup of hyſſop or penny-royal tea, and repeated occaſionally. *Buchan.*

HYSTERICS.

Symptoms. An intercepted breathing, almoſt to ſuffocation, fainting, loſs of ſpeech, great drowſineſs, exceeding coſtiveneſs, and making large quantities of urine, almoſt as clear as water.

Medicine. Take ſimple peppermint water twelve ounces, one ounce of powdered valerian, and half an ounce of lavender drops; mix them together,

gether, and take three large ſpoonfuls two or three times in a day, and alſo apply to the navel a large galbanum plaiſter. *Hoffman and Mead.*

JAUNDICE.

Symptoms. The patient at firſt complains of exceſſive wearineſs, and a great averſion to any kind of motion. His ſkin is dry; and he generally feels a kind of itching or pricking pain over the whole body. The ſtools are of a whitiſh or clay colour, and the urine is of a ſaffron colour. The breathing is difficult, and the patient complains of an unuſual load or oppreſſion on his breaſt. There is a heat in the noſtrils, a bitter taſte in the mouth, loathing of food, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, vomiting, flatulency, and frequently all objects appear to the eye of a yellow colour.

Medicine. If the patient be of a full ſanguine habit, and complains of pain in the right ſide, about the region of the liver, bleeding will be neceſſary. After this a vomit muſt be adminiſtered, and if the diſeaſe proves obſtinate, it may be repeated once or twice. No medicines are more beneficial in the jaundice than vomits, eſpecially where it is not attended with inflammation. Half a dram of ipecacuanha, in powder, will be a ſufficient

ficient dose for an adult. It may be wrought off with weak camomile tea, or lukewarm water.

Buchan

I generally give pills made of soap, aloes, and rhubarb. They may be prepared in the following manner:—Take socotrine aloes and Turkey rhubarb, in powder, of each a drachm, Castile soap an ounce, beat them all together, with a little syrup, into a proper consistence for pills. Let them be formed into pills of an ordinary size, and five or six of them taken three times a day. They must be continued for some time, and the quantity regulated by the patient's stools, of which he ought at least to have one or two every day. *Buchan.*

I have however seen considerable benefit in a very obstinate jaundice, from a decoction of hemp-seed. Four ounces of the seed may be boiled in two English quarts of ale, and sweetened with coarse sugar. The dose is half an English pint every morning. It may be continued for eight or nine days. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. A yellowishness of the whites of the eyes, and of the whole body, bitterness of the tongue, heaviness, and lassitude, vomiting of galls, the stools almost white, and the urine of a saffron colour, tinging linen dipt therein yellow.

Medicine.

MEDICINE. Take Venice ſoap half an ounce, oil of aniſeed ſixteen drops, mix them well together, and make into middle ſized pills. The doſe is three or four, two or three times a day; if coſtive, half a drachm of rhubarb muſt be taken in the morning twice a week. *Huxham.*

INDIGESTION.

SYMPTOMS. Pain and ſenſe of weight in the ſtomach, attended with frequent belchings, heartburn, &c.

MEDICINE. Take a large ſpoonful of tincture of hiera picra every day, an hour before dinner; or from ten to twenty drops of acid elixir of vitriol, in a glaſs of water, two or three times a day. Pyrmont and Spa waters are alſo very efficacious in removing this complaint. *Cheyne and Heiſter.*

INFLAMMATIONS.

TAKE away ten or twelve ounces of blood, and repeat it if neceſſary. Give cooling purges, and apply to the part a poultice of bread and milk, with ſome ointment of elder in it. *Sharp.*

ITCH.

Symptoms. Watery pimples, attended with intolerable itching between the fingers, under the hams, on the arms, and on the thighs.

Medicine. Anoint the parts which break out every night with the following ointment:—Take hog's lard half a pound, flower of brimſtone and ſulphur vivum, of each two ounces; powdered cloves one ounce; mix them together. Two or three weeks is as little time as can be depended upon, and the ſame linen muſt be worn the whole time. This is a never-failing remedy. For perſons who are too delicate to bear the ſmell of the brimſtone, the following ointment is contrived: take an ounce and a half of pomatum, precipitated ſulphur a quarter of an ounce, white precipitate two ſcruples, mix them together. During the uſe of this ointment a doſe of cooling phyſic ſhould be taken every third day, and the linen ſhould be frequently changed. High living, rich ſauces, &c. muſt be carefully abſtained from.

ANOTHER.

The beſt medicine yet known for the itch is ſulphur, which ought to be uſed both externally and

and internally. The parts moſt affected may be rubbed with an ointment made of the flowers of ſulphur, two ounces, crude ſal ammoniac finely powdered two drachms, hog's-lard, or butter, four ounces. If a ſcruple or half a drachm of the eſſence of lemon be added, it will entirely take away the diſagreeable ſmell. About the bulk of a nutmeg of this may be rubbed upon the extremities at bed-time, twice or thrice a week. It is ſeldom neceſſary to rub the whole body, but when it is, it ought not to be done all at once, but by turns; as it is dangerous to ſtop too many pores at the ſame time.

Buchan.

INTERMITTING FEVER. See AGUE.

KING'S EVIL.

Symptoms. Hard ſwellings in the neck, arm pits, and groin, and tumours on the joints and fingers, attended with a ſwelling, rottenneſs of the bones, and foreneſs of the eye-lids. In ſhort, there is no part of the human body which may not be affected with tumours, abſceſſes, or ulcers, by this diſeaſe.

Medicine. Take a ſcruple of burnt ſponge, and four grains of rhubarb; mix them together for one doſe, which is to be taken every night and morning,

morning, with a draught of whey. Drinking ſea-water is very efficacious in curing this diſeaſe.

Sir Edward Hulſe.

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. At firſt ſmall knots appear under the chin or behind the ears, which gradually increaſe in number and ſize, till they form one large hard tumour. This often continues for a long time without breaking, and when it does break, it only diſcharges a thin ſanies, or watery humour. Other parts of the body are likewiſe liable to its attack, as the arm-pits, groins, feet, hands, eyes, breaſts, &c. Nor are the internal parts exempt from it. It often affects the lungs, liver, or ſpleen; and I have frequently ſeen the glands of the myſentery greatly enlarged by it.

Medicine. Boil an ounce of Peruvian bark and a drachm of Winter's bark, both groſsly powdered, in an Engliſh quart of water to a pint; towards the end half an ounce of ſliced liquorice-root, and a handful of raiſins may be added, which will both render the decoction leſs diſagreeable, and make it take up more of the bark. The liquor muſt be ſtrained, and two, three, or four table-ſpoonfuls, according to the age of the patient, given three times a day.

The patient ought at the ſame time to take twice

or

or thrice a day a glaſs of good wine, with ten, twenty, or thirty drops of volatile tincture of guaiacum in it. I have often given the bark in obſtinate ſcrophulous caſes with very good effect: An adult may take at leaſt two drams of it daily, and muſt continue to uſe it for ſeveral months.

Buchan.

LEPROSY.

Symptoms. Red pimples, or puſtules, commonly firſt break out in the elbows and knees, which gradually increaſe in ſuch a manner, that the whole body is covered with a leprous ſcurf.

Medicine. Take ſharp pointed dock roots half a pound, monks rhubarb a quarter of a pound, ſtick-liquorice and coriander ſeeds, of each half an ounce; boil them in a gallon of ſpring water till it comes to three quarts, and to the ſtrained liquor add two ounces of diaphoretic antimony. The doſe is a pint every morning and evening, or take twenty drops of the antimonial wine three times a day. *Banyer.*

LETHARGY. See APOPLEXY.

LIMBS, FROZEN.

In very ſharp winters it is too common for perſons to be pierced with ſo violent a degree of cold, that their hands or feet, or ſometimes both, are frozen at once, like a piece of fleſh meat expoſed to the air. If a perſon in this ſituation attempts to warm the frozen parts before a fire, his caſe proves irrecoverable. Intolerable pains, and at length a mortification, are the conſequence of his imprudence. The only certain remedy is to convey the perſon affected to ſome place where it does not freeze, but where, however, it is but very moderately warm, and there continually to apply to the frozen parts ſnow, if it can be procured, if not, to keep waſhing them inceſſantly, but very gently, with ice water, as the ice thaws in the chamber. By this application the patient will be very ſenſible of his feelings returning very gradually to the part, and of their beginning to recover their motion. In this ſtate the perſon may be ſafely moved into a place a little warmer, and drink ſome balm tea, or any other mild diluting liquid. Many people have been revived, who had remained in the ſnow, or been expoſed to the freezing air for ſeveral days, and who have diſcovered no one ſign of life for ſeveral hours; we ſhould, therefore, uſe our

utmoſt endeavours for the recovery of perſons in the like ſituation, by uſing the above method.

LOOSENESS.

TAKE half a drachm of ipecacuanha for a vomit, and work it off with chamomile tea: abſtain from malt liquors. If this does not entirely remove the looſeneſs, take half a drachm of powder of rhubarb made into a bolus, with a little diaſcordium, and repeat it every day till the looſeneſs is entirely ſtopped. For common drink the ſick perſon may take hartſhorn drink, or rice boiled in water with a little cinnamon. *Towne.*

LOOSENESS, PERIODICAL.

A PERIODICAL looſeneſs ought never to be ſtopped. It is always an effort of Nature to carry off ſome offending matter which, if retained in the body, might have fatal effects. Children are very liable to this kind of looſeneſs, eſpecially while teething. It is however ſo far from being hurtful to them, that ſuch children generally get their teeth with leaſt trouble. If theſe looſe ſtools ſhould at any time prove ſour or griping, a tea-ſpoonful of magneſia alba, with four or five grains of rhubarb, may be given to the child in a little

panado, or any other food. This, if repeated three or four times, will generally correct the acidity, and carry off the griping ſtools. *Buchan.*

LOOSENESS, DIARRHŒA.

A DIARRHŒA, or looſeneſs, which proceeds from violent paſſions or affections of the mind, muſt be treated with the greateſt caution. Vomits in this caſe are highly improper; nor are purges ſafe, unleſs they be very mild, and given in ſmall quantities. Opiates and other antiſpaſmodic medicines are moſt proper. Ten or twelve drops of liquid laudanum may be taken in a cup of valerian or pennyroyal tea every night, or every ten hours, till the ſymptoms abate. Eaſe, cheerfulneſs, and tranquillity of mind, are here of the greateſt importance. *Buchan.*

LOOSENESS.

WHEN a looſeneſs proceeds from worms, which may be known by the ſlimineſs of the ſtools, mixed with pieces of decayed worms, &c. medicines muſt be given to kill and carry off theſe vermin, ſuch as the powder of tin, with purges of rhubarb and calomel. Afterwards lime-water, either alone, or with a ſmall quantity of rhubarb infuſed, will

will be proper to ſtrengthen the bowels, and prevent the new generation of worms. *Buchan.*

LUMBAGO.

This diſeaſe, being a rheumatic affection which ſeizes on the muſcles of the loins, ought to be treated with the internal remedies pointed out under the head of Rheumatism. The following anodyne embrocation being externally employed, will be found to be infinitely ſerviceable, by relaxing the irritated fibres, and promoting at the ſame time the tranſpiration of the obſtructed parts. After its uſe, and when the pain and inflammation have in a great meaſure ſubſided, a wrapper of flannel ought to be laid round the part affected, and to be worn for a conſiderable time, to prevent a freſh attack: Take ſpirit of ſal-ammoniac, and liquid laudanum, each half an ounce, camphorated ſpirit of wine three ounces; mix them together for uſe. This embrocation has a very penetrating quality; and on that account cannot fail to remove the primary cauſe of the diſeaſe.

MADNESS.

SYMPTOMS. A redneſs of the eyes, grinding of the teeth, ſtrange malice to particular perſons, want of ſleep, ſinging in the ears, incredible ſtrength, inſenſibility of cold, and an exceſſive rage when provoked to anger.

MEDICINE. Bleeding is uſeful in this diſorder, in which forty drops of tincture of black hellebore may be given in a glaſs of water, two or three times a day; or half a drachm of camphor may be taken every night going to reſt.

Mead and Kinnir.

ANOTHER.

SYMPTOMS. The ſigns of approaching madneſs are redneſs of the eyes, with a tremulous and conſtant vibration of the eyelids, a change of diſpoſition and behaviour, ſupercilious looks, a haughty carriage, grinding of the teeth, unaccountable malice to particular perſons, exceſſive watchfulneſs, violent head-achs, quickneſs of hearing, noiſe in the ears, &c.

MEDICINE. Madneſs has ſometimes been cured by camphor. Ten or twelve grains of it may be rubbed

rubbed in a mortar with half a drachm of nitre, and taken twice a day, or oftener if the ſtomach will bear it. If it will not ſit upon the ſtomach in this form, it may be made into pills with gum aſafœtida and Ruſſian caſtor, and taken in the quantity above directed.

Muſk has likewiſe been found efficacious in this caſe, but to have any effect it muſt be given in large doſes. A ſcruple, or twenty-five grains, may be made into a bolus with a little honey or ſyrup, and taken twice or thrice a day. The antimonial wine is by ſome extolled for the cure of madneſs. It may be taken in the doſe of forty or fifty drops, twice or thrice a day, in a cup of tea. The tincture of hellebore has likewiſe been in great eſteem, but I never ſaw any conſiderable effects from it. Each of the above medicines may be of ſervice in ſome particular caſe, provided it be duly perſiſted in; and where one fails, it may not be amiſs to try another. *Buchan.*

MAD-DOG. See BITE.

MELANCHOLY.

Symptoms. When perſons begin to be melancholy, they are timorous, watchful, fond of ſolitude, fretful, fickle, captious and inquiſitive, ſolicitous about trifles, ſometimes niggardly, and

at other times prodigal. The body is generally bound, the urine thin, and in ſmall quantity, the ſtomach and bowels inflated with wind, the complexion pale, the pulſe ſlow and weak. The functions of the mind are alſo greatly perverted, in ſo much that the patient often imagines himſelf dead, or changed into ſome other animal. Some have imagined their bodies were made of glaſs or other brittle ſubſtances, and were afraid to move leſt they ſhould be broken to pieces. The unhappy patient, in this caſe, unleſs carefully watched, is apt to put an end to his own miſerable life.

Medicine. When the patient is high, evacuations are neceſſary. In this caſe he muſt be bled, and have his body kept open by purging medicines: as manna, rhubarb, cream of tartar, or the ſoluble tartar. I have ſeen the laſt have very happy effects. It may be taken in the doſe of half an ounce, diſſolved in water-gruel, every day, for ſundry weeks, or even for months, if neceſſary. More or leſs may be given, according as it operates. Vomits have likewiſe a good effect, but they muſt be pretty ſtrong, otherwiſe they will not operate.

Buchan.

MEASLES.

Symptoms. A chilneſs and ſhivering, which is ſucceeded by a fever, accompanied with great ſickneſs,

ſickneſs, thirſt, a continual drowſineſs, ſlight cough, and an effuſion of tears, which is the moſt certain ſign of meaſles. About the fourth day little red ſpots, like flea-bites, appear over the whole body, but without riſing above the ſurface of the ſkin.

MEDICINE. Firſt, bleed the ſick perſon, then let him or her drink plentifully of the following decoction: take pearl-barley, raiſins and figs, of each two ounces, ſtick liquorice, bruiſed, half an ounce, boil them in four quarts of water till it comes to two quarts, ſtrain it for uſe, and add a quarter of an ounce of ſalt prunella. You muſt purge often after this diſorder, and the diet and management muſt be the ſame as in the ſmall-pox. *Sydenham.*

MENSTRUAL DISCHARGE, EXCESSIVE.

SYMPTOMS. Loſs of ſtrength and appetite, bad habit of body, ſallow complexion, and ſwelling of the feet.

MEDICINE. Bleed according to the ſtrength of the patient, and give thirty grains of the following powder in a glaſs of red wine three times a day: take three quarters of an ounce of roch alum, and a quarter of an ounce of dragon's blood, and mix them together. *Mead.*

MENSTRUAL DISCHARGE, SUPPRESSION OF.

SYMPTOMS. A ſwelling of the belly, pain in the loins and groin, difficulty of breathing, cold ſweats, frequent faintings, and ſometimes hyſteric fits.

MEDICINE. Bleed in the foot, uſe exerciſe, and take the quantity of a nutmeg, three times a day, of this electuary: Take conſerve of dried orange-peel a quarter of a pound, candied ginger half an ounce, powder of ſteel two ounces, mix them into the conſiſtence of an electuary with any ſyrup; or a tea-ſpoonful of tincture of black hellebore may be taken in a glaſs of warm water twice a day. *Mead.*

MILK FEVER. See FEVER.

MISCARRIAGE.

To prevent miſcarriage, bleeding is uſeful and neceſſary, about the third month of pregnancy, more or leſs, according to the conſtitution of the woman with child. The body ſhould alſo be kept open with manna or rhubarb, in the firſt months eſpecially, and all violent exerciſe muſt be ſhunned, and the paſſions muſt be kept under. *Hamilton.*

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. The ſigns of approaching abortion are, pain in the loins, or about the bottom of the belly, a dull heavy pain in the inſide of the thighs, a ſlight degree of coldneſs, or ſhivering, ſickneſs, palpitation of the heart: the breaſts become flat and ſoft, the belly falls, and there is a diſcharge of blood or watery humours from the womb.

Medicine. When any ſigns of abortion appear, the woman ought to be laid in bed on a matraſs, with her head low. She ſhould be kept quiet, and her mind ſoothed and comforted. She ought not to be kept too hot, nor to take any thing of a heating nature. Her food ſhould conſiſt of broths, rice and milk, jellies, gruels made of oatmeal, and the like, all of which ought to be taken cold.

If ſhe be able to bear it ſhe ſhould loſe, at leaſt, half a pound of blood from the arm. Her drink ought to be barley-water ſharpened with juice of lemon, or ſhe may take half a drachm of powdered nitre, in a cup of water-gruel, every five or ſix hours. If the woman be ſeized with a violent looſeneſs, ſhe ought to drink the decoction of calcined hartſhorn prepared. If ſhe be affected with vomiting, let her take frequently two table-ſpoonfuls of the ſaline mixture. In general,

opiates are of ſervice, but they ſhould always be given with caution. *Buchan.*

MORTIFICATION, OR GANGRENE.

Symptoms. The pain and inflammation abate, the parts which were before ſwelled and tight, become ſoft and flaccid, and upon preſſing with the finger, its impreſſion remains: bliſters riſe up, like thoſe of burns, filled with a yellowiſh, reddiſh, or black humour. The limb loſes its feeling and power of motion, the colour of the parts turns black, and becomes intolerably offenſive.

Medicine. Foment the part every night and morning with hot flannels wrung out of the following fomentation: Take lime-water a pint, and diſſolve in it half an ounce of crude ſal armoniac, then add three ounces of camphorated ſpirits of wine. Afterwards apply a poultice of ſtale beer grounds and oatmeal, moiſtened with a little hog's-lard; when the part begins to ſuppurate, apply under the poultice a dreſſing of black baſilicon; inwardly take a drachm of the beſt Peruvian bark, in fine powder, every four hours, in a gill of mountain wine. *Monro and Heiſter.*

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

SYMPTOMS. Excruciating pains are often felt about the navel, attended with a rumbling or murmuring noiſe in the bowels. The body is ſometimes looſe, but more commonly bound, which occaſions a retention of wind and great uneaſineſs; the urine is made ſometimes in ſmall quantities, at other times very copious and quite clear. There is a great ſtraitneſs of the breaſt, with difficulty of breathing, violent palpitations of the heart, ſudden fluſhings of heat in various parts of the body, at other times a ſenſe of cold, as if water were poured on them, flying pains in the arms and limbs, pains in the back and belly, reſembling thoſe occaſioned by gravel, the pulſe very variable, ſometimes uncommonly ſlow, and at other times very quick, yawning, the hiccup, frequent ſighing, and a ſenſe of ſuffocation, as if from a ball or lump in the throat, alternate fits of crying and convulſive laughing, the ſleep is unſound and ſeldom refreſhing, and the patient is often troubled with the night-mare.

MEDICINE. Take of Peruvian bark an ounce, gentian-root, orange-peel, and coriander-ſeed, of each half an ounce; let theſe ingredients be all bruiſed in a mortar, and infuſed in a bottle of brandy or whiſky, for the ſpace of five or ſix days.

A table-ſpoonful of the ſtrained liquor may be taken in half a glaſs of water, an hour before breakfaſt, dinner, and ſupper.

When the patient is coſtive he ought to take a little rhubarb, or ſome other mild purgative, and ſhould never ſuffer his body to be long bound. All ſtrong and violent purgatives are however to be avoided, as aloes, jalap, &c. I have generally ſeen an infuſion of ſenna and rhubarb in brandy anſwer very well. This may be made of any ſtrength, and taken in ſuch quantity as the patient finds neceſſary.

If patients are afflicted with wind, I have always obſerved the greateſt benefit from the acid elixir of vitriol. It may be taken in the quantity of fifteen, twenty, or thirty drops, twice or thrice a day in a glaſs of water. This both expels wind, ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and promotes digeſtion. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

COUNTRY air, exerciſe, and the cold bath, with the mixture directed under the article of HYSTERICS, will prove a certain cure for every ſpecies of theſe diſorders. *Fuller.*

NIPPLES, CHAPT.

ANOINT them with oil and bee's-wax, equal parts of each, or dab them with a little Hungary water. *Turner.*

NOSE, BLEEDING AT THE.

SYMPTOMS. Bleeding at the noſe is commonly preceded by ſome degree of quickneſs of the pulſe, fluſhing in the face, pulſation of the temporal arteries, heavineſs in the head, dimneſs of the ſight, heat and itching of the noſtrils, &c.

MEDICINE. For this diſorder the patient ſhould be ſet nearly upright, with his head reclining a little, and his legs immerſed in water, about the warmth of new milk. His hands ought likewiſe to be put in lukewarm water, and his garters may be tied a little tighter than uſual.

Internal medicines can hardly be of uſe here as they have ſeldom time to operate. It may not, however, be amiſs to give the patient half an ounce of Glauber's ſalt, and the ſame quantity of manna diſſolved in four or five ounces of barley-water. This may be taken in a draught, and repeated if it does not operate in a few hours. Ten

or

or twelve grains of nitre may be taken in a glaſs of cold water and vinegar every hour, or oftener, if the ſtomach will bear it. If a ſtronger medicine be neceſſary, a tea-cupful of tincture of roſes, with twenty or thirty drops of the weak ſpirit of vitriol, may be taken every hour. When theſe things cannot be had, the patient may drink water, with a little common ſalt in it, or equal parts of water and vinegar. *Buchan.*

From ten to twenty drops of the oil of turpentine in a little water, given frequently, ſeldom fail to ſtop a bleeding at the noſe, or from any other part.

If the genitals be immerſed for ſome time in cold water, it will generally ſtop a bleeding at the noſe. I have not known this fail.

After the bleeding is ſtopped the patient ought to be kept as eaſy and quiet as poſſible. He ſhould not pick his noſe, and ſhould not lie with his head low. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

Apply to the back part and the ſides of the neck a linen cloth dipt in cold water, in which ſalt prunella has been diſſolved. In very obſtinate caſes bleeding in the foot is uſeful. Internally, the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary may

may be taken three or four times in a day: Take the ſeeds of white henbane, and white poppies, each half an ounce, conſerve of roſes three ounces, and mix them into an electuary with ſyrup of diacodion. *Sydenham, and Boyle.*

OBSTRUCTIONS IN EITHER SEX.

TAKE ſpecies hiera picra half an ounce, ſalt of ſteel one drachm, make it into pills of a moderate ſize with a little ſyrup of ſaffron: the doſe is five pills twice a day. *Shaw.*

OBSTRUCTIONS IN FEMALES.

WHEN obſtructions proceed from a weak relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, ſuch medicines as tend to promote digeſtion, to brace the ſolids, and aſſiſt the body in preparing good blood, ought to be uſed. The principal of theſe are iron and the Peruvian bark, with other bitter and aſtringent medicines. Filings of iron may be infuſed in wine or ale, two or three ounces to an Engliſh quart, and after it has ſtood for two or three weeks it may be filtered, and about half a wine glaſs of it taken twice a day; or prepared ſteel may be taken in the doſe of half a drachm, mixed with a little honey or treacle, three or four times a day. The bark and other bitters may

may either be taken in ſubſtance or infuſion, as is moſt agreeable to the patient.

ANOTHER.

TAKE Succotrine aloes one ounce, cardamom-ſeeds a quarter of an ounce, ſnake-root a quarter of an ounce, gum-myrrh a quarter of an ounce, ſaffron a quarter of an ounce, cochineal two ſcruples, zedoary two ſcruples, rhubarb two ſcruples; let the drugs be well beaten in a mortar, and put them into a large bottle: now add to them a pint and a half of mountain wine, and place it near the fire for the ſpace of three days and nights, ſhaking it often. Let the patient take a ſmall tea-cupful twice a week in the morning, an hour before riſing.

ANOTHER.

TAKE three pennyworth of alkermes, two pennyworth of Venice treacle, and a quarter of an ounce of ſpermaceti, to be made into four boluſes, one to be taken every evening going to bed.

Or, take half a pint of pennyroyal water, a quarter of a pint of hyſteric-water, and a quarter of a pint of peppermint-water: to be taken every morning and evening a tea-cupful.

OPIATE, A SAFE, FOR A GROWN PERSON.

TAKE twenty drops of liquid laudanum in a glaſs of wine and water going to reſt. The quantity muſt be proportionably leſſened for children, according to their different ages. *Boerhaave.*

PAINS AND ACHES.

RUB a little opodeldock upon the part affected, two or three times a day, and wear a flannel upon it. If this does not give relief, take twenty drops of volatile tincture of guaiacum (prepared as directed in the Appendix), every night and morning, in a glaſs of ſpring water. *Heiſter.*

PAINS IN THE JOINTS. See HIP-GOUT.

PALSY.

PERPETUAL bliſters are ſerviceable, and the following drops have frequently afforded great benefit. Take ſal volatile drops half an ounce, lavender drops, and tincture of caſtor a quarter of an ounce each; mix them together; the doſe is forty drops frequently in a glaſs of wine and water;

or half a drachm of wild valerian root, in powder, may be taken three times a day. *Allen.*

The diet ſhould be warm and attenuating.

ANOTHER.

THE wild valerian-root is a very proper medicine in this caſe. It may either be taken in an infuſion with ſage-leaves, or half a drachm of it in powder may be given in a glaſs of wine three times a day. If the patient cannot uſe the valerian, he may take of ſal volatile oleoſum, compound ſpirits of lavender, and tincture of caſtor, each half an ounce; mix theſe together, and take forty or fifty drops in a glaſs of wine, three or four times a day. A table-ſpoonful of muſtard-ſeed, taken frequently, is a very good medicine. The patient ought likewiſe to chew cinnamon-bark, ginger, or other warm ſpiceries.

Bliſtering-plaſters may likewiſe be applied to the affected parts with advantage. When this cannot be done, they may be rubbed with the volatile liniment, or the nerve ointment of the Edinburgh diſpenſatory. One of the beſt external applications is electricity. The ſhocks ſhould be received on the part affected, and they ought daily to be repeated for ſeveral weeks. *Buchan.*

PILES.

Symptoms. A violent pain at the time of going to ſtool, the excrement ſtreaked with blood, and ſmall ſwellings like warts on the verge of the anus.

Medicine. Take of lenitive electuary one ounce and an half, flour of brimſtone half an ounce, mix them together. The quantity of a nutmeg to be taken every night and morning. Apply outwardly a little of this ointment: Take two ounces of white diachylon, two ounces of ſweet oil, and half an ounce of vinegar, mix them together. Leeches applied as near the piles as poſſible, or on the pile itſelf, afford ſurpriſing relief. *Sydenham.*

PILES, BLIND.

In the blind piles bleeding is generally of uſe. The diet muſt be light and thin, and the drink cool and diluting. It is likewiſe neceſſary that the body be kept gently open. This may be done by ſmall doſes of the flowers of brimſtone and cream of tartar. Theſe may be mixed in equal quantities, and a tea-ſpoonful taken two or three times a day, or oftener if neceſſary; or an ounce of the flowers

flowers of brimſtone, and half an ounce of purified nitre may be mixed with three or four ounces of the lenitive electuary; and a tea-ſpoonful of it taken three or four times a day. *Buchan.*

PILES, BLEEDING.

OLD conſerve of red roſes is a very good medicine in this caſe. It may be mixed with new milk, and taken in the quantity of an ounce, three or four times a day. This medicine is in no great repute, owing to its being ſeldom taken in ſuch quantity as to produce any effects: but when taken as here directed, and duly perſiſted in, I have known it perform very extraordinary cures in violent hœmorrhages, eſpecially when aſſiſted by the tincture of roſes; a tea-cupful of which may be taken about an hour after every doſe of the conſerve. *Buchan.*

The Peruvian bark is likewiſe proper in this caſe, both as a ſtrengthener and aſtringent. Half a drachm of it may be taken in a glaſs of red-wine, ſharpened with a few drops of the elixir of vitriol, three or four times a day. *Buchan.*

PLAGUE,

PLAGUE, AGAINST THE.

TAKE of rue, ſage, mint, roſemary, worm-wood, and lavender, a handful of each; infuſe them together in a gallon of white-wine vinegar; put the whole into a ſtone pot, cloſely covered up, upon warm wood-aſhes, for four days; after which draw off (or ſtrain through fine flannel) the liquid, and put it into bottles well corked; and into every quart bottle, put a quarter of an ounce of camphor: with this preparation waſh your mouth, and rub your loins and your temples every day; ſnuff a little up your noſtrils when you go into the air; and carry about you a bit of ſponge dipped in the ſame, in order to ſmell to upon all occaſions, eſpecially when you are near any place or perſon that is infected.

PLEURISY.

SYMPTOMS. This, like moſt other fevers, begins with chilneſs and ſhivering, which are followed by heat, thirſt, and reſtleſſneſs. To theſe ſucceed a violent pricking pain in one of the ſides, amongſt the ribs. Sometimes the pain extends towards the back-bone, ſometimes towards the fore-part of the breaſt, and at other times towards the ſhoulder-

ſhoulder-blades. The pain is generally moſt violent when the patient draws in his breath.

MEDICINE. The medicine which is moſt in eſteem in the pleuriſy, is the decoction of the Seneca rattle-ſnake root: Two ounces of the root groſsly powdered, muſt be boiled in two Engliſh pints and a half of water, till one half of the water be conſumed. It muſt not be boiled quickly, but gradually ſimmered over a ſlow fire. After bleeding and other evacuations have been premiſed, the patient may take two, three, or four table-ſpoonfuls of this decoction, according as his ſtomach will bear it, three or four times a day. If it ſhould occaſion vomiting, two or three ounces of ſimple cinnamon-water may be mixed with the quantity of decoction above mentioned; or it may be taken in ſmaller doſes. As this medicine at once promotes perſpiration, and urine, and keeps the belly eaſy, it bids the faireſt of any thing yet known to anſwer all the intentions of cure in a pleuriſy, or any other inflammation of the breaſt.

If the patient does not perſpire, but has a burning heat upon his ſkin, and paſſes very little water, ſome ſmall doſes of purified nitre and camphor will be of uſe. Two drachms of the former may be rubbed with five or ſix grains of the latter, in a mortar, and the whole divided into ſix doſes; one of which may be taken every five or ſix hours, in a little of the patient's ordinary drink, viz.

Take

Take a tableſpoonful of linſeed, a quarter of an ounce of liquorice-root ſliced, and half an ounce of the leaves of coltsfoot; put theſe ingredients into a cloſe veſſel, pour on them a quart of boiling water, and let them ſtand near a fire for eight or ten hours; afterwards ſtrain off the liquor, of which the patient may take a cupful frequently for his ordinary drink.

Or, take an ounce of ſweet almonds blanched, and beat them well in a mortar, with an equal quantity of fine ſugar: then diſſolve half an ounce of gum-arabic in an Engliſh quart of barley-water warm: let it ſtand till cool, and afterwards pour it by little and little upon the almonds and ſugar, continually rubbing them till the liquor becomes uniformly white or milky. Afterwards ſtrain it, and let the patient uſe it for ordinary drink. A quart bottle, at leaſt, may be drank daily. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

Symptoms. A violent pain in the ſide, accompanied with heat, thirſt, and other uſual ſymptoms of a fever, and a troubleſome cough. If the ſick perſon is bled, the blood, when cold, looks like melted tallow.

Medicine.

MEDICINE. Bleed frequently till the pain abates, apply a blifter to the fide, and take half a pint of the following infufion twice a day: Take freſh horſe-dung ſix ounces, and pour on it a quart of boiling pennyroyal-water; ſtrain it when cold, and add a quarter of an ounce of Venice treacle; mix it for uſe. *Sydenham and Quincey.*

POISON, TO EXPEL.

MILK mixed with ſallad-oil, or either of them alone, drank in large quantities, ſo as to occaſion a plentiful diſcharge by vomit, yield the moſt certain relief, and therefore ſhould be adminiſtered to perſons who are ſuſpected to have taken any kind of poiſon, as ſoon as poſſible; and muſt be continued to be drank plentifully, till the violence of the ſymptoms are abated; and the ſooner it is given the better.

ANOTHER.

TAKE half a drachm, or two ſcruples, of the powder of ipecacuanha; or a few ſpoonfuls of the oxymel or vinegar of ſquills may be mixed with a little water. Vomiting may be excited by tickling the inſide of the throat with a feather. Should this

this method fail, half a drachm of white-vitriol, or five or ſix grains of emetic-tartar, muſt be adminiſtered. *Buchan.*

If tormenting pains are felt in the lower belly, and there is reaſon to fear that the poiſon has got down to the inteſtines, clyſters of milk and oil muſt be very frequently thrown up; and the patient muſt drink emollient decoctions of barley, oatmeal, marſh-mallows, and ſuch like. He muſt likewiſe take an infuſion of ſenna and manna, a ſolution of Glauber's ſalts, or ſome other purgative.

Every method muſt, however, be tried for this purpoſe. He ſhould be toſſed, ſhaked, and moved about. Sharp bliſtering plaſters ſhould be applied to his legs or arms, and ſtimulating medicines, as ſalts of hartſhorn, &c. held under his noſe. It will alſo be proper to let blood. At the ſame time every method muſt be taken to make him diſcharge the poiſon. This may be done in the manner directed above, by the uſe of ſtrong vomits, drinking plenty of warm water with oil, &c. *Buchan.*

PUTRID SORE THROAT.

Symptoms. A giddineſs, chilneſs, and ſhivering, like that of an ague fit, followed by an intenſe heat, a violent head-ach, heat and foreneſs in

the throat, ſtiffneſs of the neck, great ſickneſs, vomiting or purging, or both; the face looks red and ſwelled, the eyes inflamed and watery, with reſtleſſneſs, anxiety, and faintneſs: frequently a great number of ſmall pimples appear on the neck, breaſt, and hands, which are ſenſibly ſwelled; the inſide of the mouth and throat is ſwelled, and appears of a florid red colour; ſometimes of a pale white, ſurrounded with red.

MEDICINE. All evacuations which leſſen the ſtrength, particularly bleeding and purging, and cooling medicines, are highly prejudicial: The hot ſteam of a boiling mixture of vinegar, myrrh, and honey, is to be received into the throat, through an inverted funnel: this cannot be uſed too frequently. The decoction of the Peruvian bark, made by boiling an ounce of bark in a pint and an half of water, till it comes to half a pint, and adding a drachm of acid elixir of vitriol, is the beſt medicine in this diſorder: A tea-cupful ſhould be given every four hours. *Huxham and Fothergill.*

ANOTHER.

GARGLES for the throat are very beneficial. They may be made by taking ſix or ſeven ounces of the pectoral decoction: when boiling, add half an ounce of contrayerva-root, let it boil for ſome

time, and afterwards ſtrain the liquor, to which add two ounces of white-wine vinegar, an ounce of fine honey, and an ounce of the tincture of myrrh. This ought not only to be uſed as a gargle, but a little of it ſhould frequently be injected with a ſyringe to cleanſe the mouth, before the patient takes any meat or drink. This method is peculiarly neceſſary for children, who cannot uſe a gargle. *Buchan.*

But when the putrid ſymptoms run high, and the diſeaſe is attended with danger, the only medicine that can be depended upon is the Peruvian bark. It may be taken in ſubſtance, if the patient's ſtomach will bear it. If not, an ounce of bark groſsly powdered, with two drachms of Virginian ſnake-root, may be boiled in an Engliſh pint and an half of water, to half a pint; to which a tea-ſpoonful of the elixir of vitriol may be added, and an ordinary tea-cupful of it taken every three or four hours. Bliſtering plaſters are very beneficial in this diſeaſe, eſpecially when the patient's pulſe and ſpirits are low. They may be applied to the throat, behind the ears, or upon the back part of the neck. *Buchan.*

PURGING, VIOLENT, (TO STOP A); OR, THE FLUX.

TAKE a third part of a gill of the beſt double diſtilled aniſeeds; grate a third part of a large nutmeg into it. To be taken in this quantity, an hour after breakfaſt, one hour after dinner, and, if occaſion require, an hour before going to bed.

QUINSEY; OR, SORE THROAT.

SYMPTOMS. A ſwelling of the parts concerned in deglutition, accompanied with great pain, inflammation, and fever, ſo as to hinder the ſwallowing of any ſolid meats, and almoſt to ſtop breathing.

MEDICINE. Bleeding is ſometimes neceſſary, and cooling phyſic; but jelly of black currants ſwallowed often, leiſurely, and in ſmall quantities, is moſt uſeful: it may likewiſe be mixed in the patient's drink, or taken any other way. When it cannot be obtained, the jelly of red-currants, or of mulberries, may be uſed in its ſtead. It effects a cure without the aſſiſtance of any other medicine. *Buchan.*

Gargles for the throat are very beneficial. They may be made of ſage-tea, with a little vinegar

vinegar and honey, or by adding to half an Engliſh pint of the pectoral decoction, two or three ſpoonfuls of honey, and the ſame quantity of currant jelly. This may be uſed three or four times a day; and if the patient be troubled with tough viſcid phlegm, the gargle may be rendered more ſharp and cleanſing, by adding to it a tea-ſpoonful of the ſpirit of ſal-ammoniac. Some recommend gargles, made of a decoction of the leaves or bark of the blackberry-buſh: but when the jelly can be had, theſe are unneceſſary. *Buchan.*

RHEUMATISM.

Symptoms. It begins with a chilneſs and ſhivering, heavineſs of the joints, and coldneſs of the extreme parts. The appetite is loſt, the body is coſtive and feveriſh, and a racking pain is felt, ſometimes in one part, ſometimes in another; frequently ſhifting from place to place, and leaving a redneſs and ſwelling in the part viſited laſt.

Medicine. Take half a drachm of powder of gum-guaiacum in a draught of warm ale going to reſt, and be covered with a larger quantity of cloaths than uſual. Perſiſt in this method a few days, and you will find relief. Bleeding is of ſervice in pheltoric conſtitutions. *Pringle.*

There are ſeveral of our own domeſtic plants

which may be uſed with advantage in the rheumatiſm: one of the beſt is the white-muſtard; a table ſpoonful of the ſeed of this plant may be taken twice or thrice a day in a glaſs of water or ſmall wine. The water trefoil is likewiſe of great uſe in this complaint; it may be infuſed in ale or wine, or drank in form of tea. The ground ivy, camomile, and ſeveral other bitters, are alſo beneficial, and may be uſed in the ſame manner. No benefit, however, is to be experienced from theſe, unleſs they be taken for a conſiderable time.

Buchan.

Perſons afflicted with the ſcurvy are very ſubject to rheumatic complaints. The beſt medicines, in this caſe, are bitters and mild purgatives. Theſe may either be taken ſeparately or together, as the patient inclines. An ounce of Peruvian bark, and half an ounce of rhubarb in powder, may be infuſed in a bottle of wine; and one, two, or three wine glaſſes of it taken daily, as ſhall be found neceſſary for keeping the body gently open. In caſes where the bark itſelf proves ſufficiently purgative, the rhubarb may be omitted.

RICKETS IN CHILDREN.

Symptoms. A ſwelling of the belly, and conſtant deſire of ſitting ſtill: the bones are crooked, and

and the joints ſeem very large, as if knotted; the head is over large, and the child's underſtanding exceeds its years.

MEDICINE. Give the child two grains of ens-veneris, diſſolved in a ſpoonful of wine and water, every night; to this muſt be joined cold bathing, frictions of the back, exerciſe, and a ſtrengthening diet. *Boerhaave.*

The diet ought to be dry and nouriſhing, as good bread, roaſted fleſh, &c. Biſcuit is generally reckoned the beſt bread: and pigeons, pullets, veal, rabbits, or mutton roaſted or minced, are the moſt proper fleſh. If the child be too young for fleſh meats, he may have rice, millet, or pearl-barley boiled with raiſins, to which may be added a little wine and ſpice. His drink may be good claret, mixed with an equal quantity of water. Thoſe who cannot afford claret, may give the child now and then a wine-glaſs of mild ale, or good porter. *Buchan.*

Sometimes iſſues have been found beneficial in this diſeaſe. They are peculiarly neceſſary for children who abound with groſs humours. An infuſion of the Peruvian bark, in wine or ale, would be of ſervice, were it poſſible to bring children to take it. We might here mention many other medicines which have been recommended for the rickets; but as there is far more danger in truſting to theſe than in neglecting them altoge-

ther, we chuſe rather to paſs them over, and to recommend a proper regimen as the thing chiefly to be depended on. *Buchan.*

Medicines are here of little avail; the diſeaſe may often be cured by the nurſe, but ſeldom by the phyſician. In children of a groſs habit, gentle vomits, and repeated purges of rhubarb, may ſometimes be of uſe, but they will ſeldom carry off the diſeaſe; that muſt depend chiefly upon ſuch things as brace and ſtrengthen the ſyſtem; for which purpoſe, beſides the regimen mentioned above, we would recommend the cold-bath, eſpecially in the warm ſeaſon. It muſt, however, be uſed with prudence, as ſome ricketty children cannot bear it. The beſt time for uſing the cold-bath is in the morning; and the child ſhould be well rubbed with a dry cloth immediately after he comes out of it. If the child ſhould be weakened by the cold-bath, it muſt be diſcontinued. *Buchan.*

RUPTURES

Are cured in children and young perſons by applying a ſtrengthening-plaſter, ſpread on leather, (the compoſition of which is ſet down in our Appendix), and a truſs; which may be had of any truſs-maker in London.

ANOTHER,

ANOTHER, in Children.

On the firſt appearance of a rupture in an infant, it ought to be laid upon its back, with its head very low. While in this poſture, if the gut does not return of itſelf, it may eaſily be put up by gentle preſſure. After it is returned, a piece of ſticking-plaſter may be applied over the part, and a proper truſs or bandage muſt be conſtantly worn for a conſiderable time. The method of making and applying theſe rupture bandages for children is pretty well known. The child muſt, as far as poſſible, be kept from crying, and from all violent motion, till the rupture is quite healed.

Buchan.

ANOTHER, in Grown Perſons.

After the patient has been bled, he muſt be laid upon his back, with his head very low, and his breech raiſed high with pillows. In this ſituation flannel-cloths, wrung out of a decoction of mallows and camomile-flowers, or, if theſe are not at hand, of warm water, muſt be applied for a conſiderable time. A clyſter, made of this decoction, with a large ſpoonful of butter and a little ſalt, may be afterwards thrown up. If theſe ſhould not prove ſucceſsful, recourſe muſt be had to preſ-

ſure. If the tumour be very hard, conſiderable force will be neceſſary; but it is not force alone which ſucceeds here. The operator, at the ſame time that he makes a preſſure with the palms of his hand, muſt with his fingers artfully conduct the gut in by the ſame aperture through which it came out. The manner of doing this can be much eaſier conceived than deſcribed. Should theſe endeavours prove ineffectual, clyſters of the ſmoke of tobacco may be tried. Theſe have been often known to ſucceed where every other method failed. *Buchan.*

SCALD HEAD.

First ſhave, then cover the head with a pitch-plaſter, ſpread on leather; and give inwardly one grain of calomel, made into a pill, with a little conſerve of roſes, every night going to reſt; and a doſe of cooling phyſic twice in a week.

Wiſeman.

SCURVY.

Symptoms. A ſallow complexion, difficulty of breathing after exerciſe, ſpongy gums ſubject to bleed with the ſlighteſt touch, frequent bleeding at the noſe, a ſwelling of the legs, accompanied with

with livid ſpots, and unuſual lazineſs, and pains over the whole body, reſembling the rheumatiſm.

MEDICINE. Take one ounce of acid elixir of vitriol, and one ounce of tincture of Peruvian bark; mix them together: a tea-ſpoonful is to be taken twice a day in a glaſs of water. A decoction of the tops of the ſpruce-fir may be taken; the quantity of half a pint, twice a day. Bathing in the ſea, and drinking ſea-water, are of infinite ſervice. *Heiſter and Ruſſel.*

ANOTHER.

SYMPTOMS. This diſeaſe may be known by unuſual wearineſs, heavineſs, and difficulty of breathing, eſpecially after motion, rottenneſs of the gums, which are apt to bleed on the ſlighteſt touch, a ſtinking breath, frequent bleeding at the noſe, crackling of the joints, difficulty of walking, ſometimes a ſwelling, and ſometimes a falling away of the legs, on which there are livid, yellow, or violet coloured ſpots. The face is generally of a pale or leaden colour. As the diſeaſe advances, other ſymptoms come on; as rottenneſs of the teeth, hœmorrhages, or diſcharges of blood from different parts of the body, foul obſtinate ulcers, pains in various parts, eſpecially about the breaſt, dry ſcaly eruptions all over the body, &c.

MEDICINE. A ſlight degree of ſcurvy may be removed by frequently ſucking a little of the juice of a bitter orange, or a lemon. When the diſeaſe affects the gums only, this practice, if continued for ſome time, will generally carry it off. We would, however, recommend the bitter orange as greatly preferable to lemon; it ſeems to be as good a medicine, and is not near ſo hurtful to the ſtomach. Perhaps our own ſorrel may be little inferior to either of them.

The moſt proper drink in the ſcurvy is whey or butter-milk. When theſe cannot be had, ſound cyder, perry, or ſpruce-beer, may be uſed. Wort has likewiſe been found to be a proper drink in the ſcurvy, and may be uſed at ſea, as malt will keep during the longeſt voyage. A decoction of the tops of the ſpruce-fir is likewiſe proper. It may be drank in the quantity of an Engliſh pint twice a day. Tar-water may be uſed for the ſame purpoſe; or, decoctions of any of the mild mucilaginous vegetables, as ſarſaparilla, marſh-roots, &c. Infuſions of the bitter plants, as ground-ivy, the leſſer centaury, marſh-treſoil, &c. are likewiſe beneficial. I have ſeen the peaſants in ſome parts of Britain expreſs the juice of the laſt-mentioned plant, and drink it with good effect in thoſe foul ſcorbutic eruptions with which they are often troubled in the ſpring ſeaſon.

All kinds of ſallads are good in the ſcurvy, and ought

ought to be eaten very plentifully; as ſpinage, lettuce, parſley, celery, endive, radiſh, dandelion, &c. It is amazing to ſee how ſoon freſh vegetables, in the ſpring, cure the brute animals of any ſcab or foulneſs which is upon their ſkin. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that their effects would be as great upon the human ſpecies, were they uſed in proper quantity for a ſufficient length of time.

Buchan.

SHINGLES.

Symptoms. An eruption of watery puſtules, about the ſize of millet-ſeeds, which encircle the body like a belt, of an hand's breadth, and occaſion an intolerable itching and ſoreneſs.

Medicine. Take two ounces of white diachylon, two ounces of ſweet-oil, and half an ounce of vinegar; mix them together for a liniment, which ſpread on a piece of fine linen, and apply to the part affected, repeating it as occaſion requires: this, with two or three doſes of Glauber's ſalts, and a cooling and ſpare diet, will entirely remove this complaint. *Turner.*

SLOW FEVER. See NERVOUS FEVER.

SMALL-

SMALL-POX.

Symptoms. A chilneſs, ſhivering, and other uſual ſymptoms of a fever, attended with a violent pain in the head and back, and an inclination to vomit, and great propenſity to ſweat. In children, a dulneſs, and drowſineſs, and ſometimes epileptic fits: about the third or fourth day, red ſpots about the ſize of a pin's head appear on the breaſt, face, and whole body, which increaſe in ſize every day, till they are of the ſize of a large pea, and are filled with matter.

Medicine. The ſick perſon muſt be kept in bed, taking care to defend him or her from the inclemency of the winter, by proper means, and to moderate the exceſſive heat in ſummer by cool air; for the patient ought not to be ſtifled with heat and cloaths; nor ſhould the eruption and perſpiration be checked by cold. With regard to diet, it ought to be very ſlender, moiſtening and cooling, ſuch as water-gruel, pippin-liquor, and milk-pottage; and in the beginning the beſt regimen is that which keeps the body open, and promotes urine; as figs, damaſcene prunes, and tamarinds; and by giving ſubacid liquors for drink; as ſmall-beer, ſharpened with orange or lemon-juice, whey made with apples boiled in milk, emulſions made with barley-water and almonds, or Rheniſh wine plentifully

plentifully lowered with water. Repeated purging is neceſſary after this diſorder, as well as after the meaſles. *Mead and Sydenham.*

But if the petechiæ, or purple, black, or livid ſpots appear among the ſmall-pox, the Peruvian bark muſt immediately be adminiſtered in as large doſes as the patient's ſtomach can bear. For a child, two drachms of the bark in powder may be mixed in three ounces of common water, one ounce of ſimple cinnamon-water, and two ounces of the ſyrup of orange or lemon: this may be ſharpened with the ſpirits of vitriol, and a table-ſpoonful of it given every hour. If it be given to an adult, in the ſame form, he may take at leaſt three or four ſpoonfuls every hour. This medicine ought not to be trifled with, but muſt be adminiſtered as frequently as the ſtomach can bear it: in which caſe it will often produce very happy effects. I have frequently ſeen the petechiæ diſappear, and ſmall-pox, which had a very threatening aſpect, riſe and fill with laudable matter, by the uſe of the Peruvian bark and acids.

The patient's drink ought likewiſe, in this caſe, to be generous; as wine, or ſtrong negus, acidulated with the ſpirits of vitriol, vinegar, juice of lemon, jelly of currants, or ſuch like. His food muſt conſiſt of apples, roaſted or boiled, preſerved cherries, plumbs, and other ſharp fruits of an acid nature.

Camomile-

Camomile-tea, if the patient's ſtomach will bear it, is likewiſe a very proper drink in this caſe. It may be ſharpened with any of the acids mentioned above, and drank at pleaſure. When the pulſe and ſpirits are low, red-wine negus, or pretty ſtrong wine-whey, ſharpened with the juice of lemons, muſt be given for the patient's ordinary drink.

Buchan.

STINGS OF WASPS, HORNETS, BEES, &c.

The ſtings of theſe poiſonous inſects are ſeldom attended with danger, unleſs when a perſon happens to be ſtung by a great number of them at the ſame time; in which caſe ſomething ſhould be done to abate the inflammation and ſwelling. Some, for this purpoſe, apply honey; others lay pounded parſley to the part. A mixture of vinegar and Venice treacle is likewiſe recommended; but I have always found rubbing the part with warm ſallad-oil ſucceed very well. Indeed, when the ſtings are ſo numerous as to endanger the patient's life, which is ſometimes the caſe, he muſt not only have oily poultices applied to the part, but muſt likewiſe be bled, and take ſome cooling medicines, as nitre, or cream of tartar, and ſhould drink plentifully of diluting liquors. *Buchan.*

STITCH IN THE SIDE. See PLEURISY.

STOMACH,

STOMACH, PAIN OF THE.

If a pain of the ſtomach proceeds from the ſtoppage of cuſtomary evacuations, or in the digeſtion of the food, bleeding will, in ſome caſes, be neceſſary; eſpecially in ſanguine and very full habits. It will likewiſe be of uſe to keep the body gently open by mild purgatives; as rhubarb, or ſenna, &c. The patient ought likewiſe to take an infuſion of camomile-flowers, or ſome other ſtomachic bitters, either in wine or water. I have often known exerciſe remove this complaint; eſpecially ſailing, or a long journey on horſeback, or in a machine. *Buchan.*

STONE, AND GRAVEL, MRS. STEPHEN'S FAMOUS CURE FOR THE,

AS AMENDED BY DR. HARTLEY.

Take two ſcruples of calcined egg-ſhells, three times a day, in a glaſs of any convenient liquor; drinking, after each doſe, a third part of the following decoction: Take two ounces of Caſtile-ſoap, diſſolve it in a quart of ſoft water, and ſweeten it according to your taſte, with honey or loaf ſugar. If this decoction is made in a copper veſſel, care muſt

muſt be taken that it is well tinned. The taking of theſe medicines muſt be continued for ſome time after the complaint ceaſes, leſt any part of the ſtone ſhould remain, which being rough and unequal, might occaſion exquiſite pain. It is common after a few days uſe of theſe medicines, to have an increaſe of pain in making water; at which time a ſoft diet, emollient drinks, and reſt, are proper. For common drink, milk and water, or a decoction of marſh-mallow roots, parſley, and liquorice, may be uſed; but if the perſon has been uſed to ſtrong liquors, ſmall punch, made without acid, may be drank ſparingly. Artichokes, aſparagus, ſpinage, lettuces, ſuccory, parſley, turneps, carrots, potatoes, radiſhes, peas, &c. may be ſafely uſed; but onions, leeks, and celery, are to be preferred to all other vegetables.

The patient ought to drink no more of any liquor than is ſufficient to quench his thirſt; and he ſhould hold his water as long as he can without great uneaſineſs, that it may have the longer time to act on the ſtone. If theſe medicines occaſion coſtiveneſs, it will be neceſſary now and then, at diſcretion, to take a doſe of Glauber's ſalt and manna.

STRAINS.

STRAINS.

After fomenting with warm vinegar, apply a poultice of ſtale beer grounds, and oatmeal, with a little hog's-lard, every day, till the pain and ſwelling are abated; then apply the ſtrengthening-plaſter, directed in our Appendix. The obſervance of the following rules will much ſhorten the cure: Let the perſon ſtand three or four minutes at a time on both his feet, and ſometimes move the ſtrained foot; and when ſitting with his foot on a low ſtool, let him move it this way or that as he can bear it. Let the ſtrained part be gently rubbed with a warm hand ſeveral times a day, which will contribute very much to contract the overſtretched veſſels, and recover a due circulation of their fluids through them. *Sharp.*

A great many external applications are recommended for ſtrains, ſome of which do good, and others hurt. The following are ſuch as may be uſed with the greateſt ſafety, viz.: Poultices made of ſtale beer, or vinegar and oatmeal, camphorated ſpirits of wine, Minderus's ſpirit, volatile liniment, volatile aromatic ſpirit, diluted with a double quantity of water, and the common fomentation, with the addition of brandy or ſpirit of wine. *Buchan.*

STRANGLING,

STRANGLING, OR HANGING.

Mr. Glover, ſurgeon, in Doctors Commons, London, relates the caſe of a perſon who was reſtored to life after twenty-nine minutes hanging, and continued in good health for many years after.

The principal means uſed to reſtore this man to life were; opening the temporal artery, and the external jugular; rubbing the back, mouth, and neck, with a quantity of volatile ſpirits and oil; adminiſtering the tobacco clyſter by means of lighted pipes; and ſtrong frictions of the legs and arms. This courſe had been continued for about four hours, when an inciſion was made into the wind-pipe, and air blown ſtrongly through a canula into the lungs. About twenty minutes after this, the blood at the artery began to run down the face, and a ſlow pulſe was juſt perceptible at the wriſt. The frictions were continued for ſome time longer, his pulſe became more frequent, and his mouth and noſe being irritated with ſpirit of ſal-ammoniacum, he opened his eyes. Warm cordials were then adminiſtered to him, and in two days he was ſo well as to be able to walk eight miles.

This caſe is ſufficient to ſhow what may be done

done for the recovery of thoſe unhappy perſons who ſtrangle themſelves in a fit of deſpair.

Dr. Glover.

STRANGURY.

TAKE half a drachm of camphor, a ſcruple of powdered gum-arabic, and liquid laudanum five drops, with a ſufficient quantity of turpentine to make it into a bolus, to be taken night and morning; drinking a draught of marſh-mallow-tea after each doſe. *Turner.*

SUFFOCATING.

Monſieur Janin, of the Royal College of Surgery, at Paris, gives this caſe, which was attended with ſucceſs, and contains almoſt every thing that can be done on ſuch occaſions.

A NURSE having had the misfortune to overlay a child, he was called in, and found the infant without any ſigns of life, no pulſation in the arteries, no reſpiration; the face livid, the eyes open, dull, and tarniſhed, the noſe full of ſnivel, the mouth gaping; in ſhort, it was almoſt cold. Whilſt ſome linen cloths and a parcel of aſhes were warming, he had the boy unſwathed, and laid him

him in a warm bed, and on the right ſide. He then was rubbed all over with fine linen, for fear of fretting his tender and delicate ſkin. As ſoon as the aſhes had received their due degree of heat, Mr. Janin buried him in them, except the face, placed him on the ſide oppoſite to that on which he had been at firſt laid, and covered him with a blanket. He had a bottle of eau-de-luce in his pocket, which he preſented to his noſe from time to time, and, between whiles, ſome puffs of tobacco were blown up his noſtrils; to theſe ſucceeded the blowing into his mouth, and ſqueezing tight his noſe. Animal heat began thus to be excited gradually, the pulſations of the temporal artery were ſoon felt, the breathing became more frequent and free, and the eyes cloſed and opened alternately. At length the child fetched ſome cries expreſſive of his want of the breaſt, which being applied to his mouth, he catched at it with avidity, and ſucked as if nothing had happened to him. Though the pulſations of the arteries were by this time very well re-eſtabliſhed, and it was hot weather, yet Mr. Janin thought it adviſeable to leave his little patient three-quarters of an hour longer under the aſhes. He was afterwards taken out, cleaned, and dreſſed as uſual; to which a gentle ſleep ſucceeded, and he continued perfectly well.

Dr. Janin.

SWEAT-

SWEATING, EXCESSIVE.

TAKE twenty drops of acid elixir of vitriol, in a glaſs of water, two or three times a day.

Shaw.

SWELLED LEGS.

TAKE the ſame medicines as are adviſed under the article of DROPSY.

SWELLINGS, HARD.

APPLY a plaſter of diachylon with the gums, ſpread thick on leather: Or, a mercurial plaſter.

Parry.

TEETH, DIFFICULT CUTTING OF.

SYMPTOMS. Children, about the time of cutting their teeth, ſlaver much, and have generally a looſeneſs. When the teething is difficult, eſpecially when the dog-teeth begin to make their way through the gums, the child has ſtartings in his ſleep, tumours of the gums, watchings, gripes, green ſtools, the thruſh, fever, difficult breathing, and convulſions.

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE. Difficult teething requires nearly the ſame treatment as an inflammatory diſeaſe. If the body be bound, it muſt be opened either by emollient clyſters, or gentle purgatives, as manna, magneſia alba, rhubarb, ſenna, or the like. The food ſhould be light, and in ſmall quantity; the drink plentiful, but weak and diluting, as infuſions of balm, or of the lime-tree flowers, to which about a third or fourth part of milk may be added.

Then take from five to fifteen or twenty drops of ſpirits of hartſhorn, in a ſpoonful of ſimple water, or any other convenient vehicle, given every four hours. The number of doſes may be four, five, or ſix, according to the age of the child; and, when coſtiveneſs does not forbid it, three or four drops of laudanum may be added to each doſe.

Buchan.

ANOTHER.

IF the child be coſtive, a few grains of rhubarb mixed with an equal quantity of magneſia alba, according to its age and ſtrength, muſt be given every night in a little pap. Hartſhorn drops in the quantity of three or four drops, in a ſpoonful of water, are proper three or four times in a day. If this method does not give relief, the gums muſt be lanced

lanced to give opportunity for the tooth to make its way through. *Sydenham and Harris.*

TETTERS.

TAKE four ounces of ſweet-oil, one ounce of white-wax, one ounce of ſpermaceti, and twenty-five grains of camphor, mix them together for a liniment, with which gently touch the tetters three or four times a day.

THIRST, UNQUENCHABLE.

A QUART of water mixed with an ounce or two of white-wine vinegar will make an agreeable drink; and has been known to extinguiſh the moſt violent thirſt, after other liquors have in vain been tried for that purpoſe. *James.*

THROAT, SORE. See QUINSEY.

THRUSH.

SYMPTOMS. The thruſh are little whitiſh ulcers, affecting the whole inſide of the mouth, tongue, throat, and ſtomach of infants. Sometimes they reach through the whole inteſtinal

canal; in which caſe they are very dangerous, and often put an end to the infant's life.

MEDICINE. The moſt proper medicines for the thruſh are vomits, ſuch as have been recommended in other caſes, and gentle laxatives. Five grains of rhubarb and half a drachm of magneſia alba may be rubbed together, and divided into ſix doſes, one of which may be given to the infant every four or five hours till they operate. Theſe powders may either be given in the child's food, or in a little of the ſyrup of pale roſes; and may be repeated as often as is found neceſſary to keep the body open. *Buchan.*

Many things have been recommended for gargling the mouth and throat in this diſeaſe; but it is not eaſy to apply theſe in very young infants: we would therefore recommend to the nurſe to rub the child's mouth frequently with a little borax and honey, or with the following mixture: Take fine honey one ounce, borax a drachm, burnt alum half a drachm, roſe-water two drachms, mix them together. A very proper application in this caſe is a ſolution of ten or twelve grains of white vitriol in eight ounces of barley-water. Theſe may be applied with the finger, or by means of a bit of ſoft rag tied to the end of a probe. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

SYMPTOMS. Little white ulcers affect the lips, gums, cheeks, tongue, palate, and the whole inside of the mouth.

MEDICINE. Rub the child's mouth with a linen rag dipt in the following mixture: Take honey of roses an ounce, oil of vitriol six drops, mix them together. Or, the child's mouth may be frequently washed with a decoction of elm bark.

Shaw and Allen.

TOOTH-ACH.

THE root of yellow water flower-de-luce rubbed on the tooth which is painful, or chewed in the mouth, in a instant, as if by a charm, drives away the pains of the teeth, arising from what cause soever. Or, take camphor and opium of each as much as a large pin's head, and put it in the hollow tooth. A blister may also be applied behind the ear. *Allen.*

Opiates often relieve the tooth-ach. For this purpose a little cotton wet with laudanum may be held between the teeth; or a piece of sticking-plaster, about the bigness of a shilling, with a bit of opium in the middle of it of a size not to prevent

the ſticking of the other, may be laid on the temporal artery, where the pulſation is moſt ſenſible. *De la Motte* affirms, that there are few caſes wherein this will not give relief. If there be a hollow tooth, a ſmall pill made of equal parts of camphor and opium, put into the hollow, is often beneficial. When this cannot be had, the hollow tooth may be filled with gum-maſtick, wax, lead, or any ſubſtance that will ſtick in it, and keep out the external air.

Keeping the teeth clean has, no doubt, a tendency to prevent the tooth-ach. The beſt method of doing this is to waſh them daily with ſalt and water, a decoction of the bark, or with cold water alone. All bruſhing and ſcraping of the teeth is dangerous; and, unleſs it be performed with great care, does miſchief. *De la Motte.*

TYMPANY.

SYMPTOMS. A great ſwelling of the belly, which being occaſioned by air pent up in the cavity of the affected part, gives a hollow ſound when ſtruck by the hand.

MEDICINE. The ſame medicines which are directed for the dropſy, are alſo of ſervice in this diſorder. *Boerhaave.*

VIOLENT PAINS. See PAINS AFTER DELIVERY.

VIPER. See BITE,

VOMITING.

When vomiting proceeds from a foul ſtomach, or indigeſtion, it is not to be conſidered as a diſeaſe, but as the cure of a diſeaſe. It ought therefore to be promoted by drinking lukewarm water, or thin gruel. If this does not put a ſtop to the vomiting, a doſe of ipecacuanha may be taken, and worked off with weak camomile tea.

If vomiting proceeds from weakneſs of the ſtomach, bitters will be of ſervice. Peruvian bark infuſed in wine or brandy, with as much rhubarb as will keep the body gently open, is an excellent medicine in this caſe. The elixir of vitriol is alſo a good medicine. It may be taken in the doſe of fifteen or twenty drops, twice or thrice a day, in a glaſs of wine or water. Habitual vomitings are ſometimes alleviated by making oyſters a principal part of the diet.

A vomiting, which proceeds from acidities in the ſtomach, is relieved by alkaline purges. The beſt medicine of this kind is the magneſia alba, a tea-

ſpoonful of which may be taken in a diſh of tea, or a little milk, three or four times a day, or oftener if neceſſary, to keep the body open.

Buchan.

ANOTHER.

TAKE mint water one ounce, lemon-juice half an ounce, a ſcruple of ſalt of wormwood, mix them for one doſe, to be repeated as occaſion may require. *Mead.*

ULCER OF THE BLADDER.

SYMPTOMS. A voiding of ſtinking matter or blood, and ſometimes ſcales, or a membranous ſkin along with the urine, and a continual heat and pains in the urinary paſſages.

MEDICINE. Selter's mineral water, mixed with milk, is excellent, as is alſo the conſtant uſe of Spa water. *Hoffman.*

ULCER OF THE KIDNEYS.

SYMPTOMS. Fleſhy excreſcences are voided by urine. The heat and pain in making water come by intervals. The matter that proceeds from the kidneys is more plentiful, white and thin, than in an

an ulcer of the bladder, and is not fetid; the urine looks like milk when firſt made, but after ſtanding ſome hours, the matter ſeparates from it, and falls to the bottom.

MEDICINE. Butter-milk, not very ſour, is extremely beneficial, as is alſo an emulſion made of barley water and ſweet almonds. Chalybeate waters have been ſometimes of ſervice. *Arbuthnot.*

ULCER OF THE LUNGS

REQUIRES the ſame treatment as is directed under the article of Conſumptions. *Fuller, Pringle, &c.*

ULCERS, OLD.

SYMPTOMS. When an ulcer is of long ſtanding, it is dangerous to dry it up, without ſubſtituting, in the place of a diſcharge which is become almoſt natural, ſome other, ſuch as purging from time to time, or cutting an iſſue near the diſeaſed part. To forward the cure, ſalt meats, ſpices, and ſtrong liquors, muſt be avoided. The uſual quantity of fleſh meat ſhould be leſſened, and the body kept moderately open by a vegetable or milk diet; and if the ulcers are in the legs it is of great importance to keep in a lying poſture, for negligence in this material point changes the ſlighteſt wounds into

ulcers, and the moſt trifling ulcers into obſtinate and incurable ones.

MEDICINE. Take a quarter of a pound of baſilicon, and an ounce and a half of oil of olives, and mix therewith half an ounce of verdigreaſe: dreſs the ſore with this ointment, ſpread upon a little tow. After fomenting it well with a decoction made of camomile flowers and mallow leaves, or the fomentation directed in the Appendix, the patient ought to take frequently a doſe of cooling phyſic, and live regularly. *Sharpe.*

ULCER OF THE WOMB.

SYMPTOMS. A flux of purulent matter, or matter mixt with blood, which is more viſcid and fœtid than the whites, and attended with a fixed pain.

MEDICINE. An injection, compoſed of barley-water a pint, and honey of roſes two ounces, muſt be uſed to the part affected, by the help of a ſyringe, ſeveral times a day. You may add a ſmall quantity of tincture of myrrh. *Aſtruc.*

URINE, RETENSION OF.

TAKE a quarter of an ounce of nitre, a drachm of volatile ſalt of amber, a quarter of an ounce of powder

powder of egg-ſhells, and half an ounce of fine ſugar; mix them together: the doſe is as much as will lie on a ſhilling, two or three times a day, drinking a draught of marſh-mallow tea after each doſe. *Turner.*

URINE, SUPPRESSION OF.

In all obſtructions of urine, the body ought to be kept open. This is not however to be attempted by ſtrong purgatives, but by emollient clyſters, or gentle infuſions of ſenna and manna. Clyſters in this caſe not only open the body, but anſwer the purpoſe of an internal fomentation, and greatly aſſiſt in removing the ſpaſms of the bladder and parts adjacent. *Buchan.*

The food muſt be light, and taken in ſmall quantities. The drink may be weak broth, or decoctions and infuſions of mucilaginous vegetables, as marſhmallow roots, lime-tree buds, &c. A tea-ſpoonful of the ſweet ſpirits of nitre, or a drachm of Caſtile ſoap, may be frequently put into the patient's drink; and, if there be no inflammation, he may drink ſmall gin-punch without acid. *Buchan.*

Perſons ſubject to a ſuppreſſion of urine ought to live very temperately. Their diet ſhould be light, and their liquor diluting. They ſhould avoid all

acids and auſtere wines, ſhould take ſufficient exerciſe, lie hard, and avoid ſtudy and ſedentary occupations. *Buchan.*

URINE, TO PROMOTE A DISCHARGE OF.

THE following infuſion of the London Hoſpitals will likewiſe be beneficial. *Buchan.*

Take of zedoary root two drachms, dried ſquills, rhubarb, and juniper-berries bruiſed, of each a drachm, cinnamon in powder three drachms, ſalt of wormwood a drachm and a half, infuſe in an Engliſh pint and a half of old hock-wine, and when fit for uſe filter the liquor. A wine-glaſs of it may be taken three or four times a day. *Buchan.*

ANOTHER.

TAKE of broom ſeed, well powdered and ſifted, one drachm, let it ſteep twelve hours in a glaſs and a half of good rich white wine, and take it in the morning faſting, having firſt ſhaken it ſo that the whole may be ſwallowed. Walk after it, if you are able, or uſe what exerciſe you can without fatigue, for an hour and an half *; after which you

* If the patient is too weak to uſe other exerciſe after taking the powder, the body and limbs may be rubbed with a flannel, from time,

you muſt be ſure to take two ounces of olive oil; and you muſt not eat or drink any thing in leſs than half an hour after taking the oil. Repeat this every other day, or once in three days and not oftener, till cured; and do not let blood, or uſe any other remedy during the courſe. *Buchan.*

WARTS

May be removed by rubbing them with the juice of celandine, or milk of ſpurge; but when they are ſituated about the eye-lids, to prevent hurting the eyes, it is proper to ſurround the wart with a ring of wax, or a piece of plaſter with a hole in the middle, ſo that the wart may come through, by which means the warts will be deſtroyed, without hurting any other part. *Heiſter.*

ANOTHER SAFE AND EXPERIENCED METHOD.

Rub the warts with a pared pippin, and a few days afterwards they will be found to diſappear.

time to time during the hour and a half, giving reſt at intervals, according to ſtrength; and indeed the practice of this exerciſe for ſome minutes every night and morning may be of great help.

The quantities directed in the above have been given alike to men and women; and there never has been found reaſon to think that they were too little for the one, or too much for the other.

ANOTHER.

ANOINT the warts with the milky juice of the herb mercury ſeveral times, and they will gradually waſte away.

WASTING AWAY OF CHILDREN.

TAKE ſalt of tartar, nitre and arcanum duplicatum, of each a quarter of an ounce, ſal ammoniac three drachms, mix them together; a very little of this muſt be put into the child's drink, according to its age. *Heiſter.*

WATER IN THE HEAD.

SYMPTOMS. This diſeaſe has at firſt the appearance of a ſlow fever; the patient complains of a pain in the crown of his head, or over his eyes, he ſhuns the light, is ſick, ſometimes vomits, and his pulſe is irregular and generally low: though he ſeems heavy and dull, yet he does not ſleep; he is ſometimes delirious, and frequently ſees objects double before him.

MEDICINE. The medicines that are generally uſed are, purges of rhubarb or jalap with calomel, and bliſtering-plaſters applied to the neck or back part

part of the head, to which we would beg leave to add diuretics, or medicines, which promote the ſecretion of urine, ſuch as are recommended in the common dropſy. A diſcharge from the noſe ought likewiſe to be promoted by cauſing the patient to ſnuff the powder of aſarum, white hellebore, or the like. *Buchan.*

WHITES.

SYMPTOMS. A flux of matter from the womb, attended with a pain and weight in the loins, loſs of appetite, pale complexion, difficulty of breathing, a liableneſs to miſcarriage, and ſwelling of the eyes and feet.

MEDICINE. Apply a large ſtrengthening plaſter to the ſmall of the back, and take a quarter of a pint of this decoction every night and morning. Take cow's milk half a pint, and boil in it one handful of archangel flowers, and a bit of cinnamon; ſtrain it for uſe. In obſtinate caſes, bathing in the ſea, and drinking ſea water, are far preferable to any thing elſe. *Ruſſel.*

WHITE SWELLINGS OF THE JOINTS.

ANOINT the part with Barbadoes tar, before a good fire, two or three times a day, covering it with a bladder; and drink half a pint of ſea-water every morning faſting. *Guy's Hoſpital.*

WHITLOES.

THIS diſorder begins with a ſlow heavy pain, but in a little time the pain, heat, and throbbing, become intolerable. The part ſwells and grows red, and ſometimes the whole hand is inflamed and ſwelled. On its firſt appearance the finger affected ſhould be plunged in hot water, or held over the ſteam of boiling water, and by doing this frequently for the firſt day, a cure has been often obtained; but when the diſorder is further advanced, a poultice of white bread and milk muſt be applied.

Buchan.

The beſt application for this purpoſe is a ſoft poultice which may be renewed twice a day. If the ſuppuration proceeds but ſlowly, a raw onion cut ſmall or bruiſed may be ſpread upon the poultice. *Buchan, &c.*

WIND.

TAKE of the powder of angelica ſeeds, carraway ſeeds, and parſley ſeeds, of each a quarter of an ounce, make them into an electuary with the ſyrup of clove gilliflowers: the doſe is the quantity of a nutmeg at diſcretion. *Hoffman.*

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

For ſtrengthening the ſtomach and bowels, and conſequently for leſſening the production of wind, Dr. Whytt recommends the Peruvian bark bitters, chalybeates, and exerciſe. In windy caſes he thinks ſome nutmeg or ginger ſhould be added to the tincture of the bark and bitters, and that the aromatic powder ſhould be joined with the filings of iron. *Whytt.*

When windy complaints are attended with coſtiveneſs, which is often the caſe, few things will be found to anſwer better than four or five of the following pills taken every night at bed-time.

Take of aſafœtida two drachms, ſuccotrine aloes, ſalt of iron, and powdered ginger, of each one drachm, as much of the elixir proprietatis as will be ſufficient to form them into pills.

On the other hand, when the body is too open, twelve or fifteen grains of rhubarb, with half a drachm or two ſcruples of the japonic confection, given every other evening, will have very good effects. *Whytt.*

WORMS.

Symptoms. Paleneſs of the countenance, itching of the noſe, voraciouſneſs, ſtartings, and grinding

grinding the teeth in ſleep, looſeneſſes, ſtinking breath, hard ſwelled belly, and ſometimes epileptic fits.

MEDICINE. Take burnt hartſhorn, and the beſt ſcamony in powder, of each a quarter of an ounce, calomel one drachm, powder of tin a quarter of an ounce, mix them together, and let the child take eight or ten grains, according to its age, every other morning, in a tea-ſpoonful of roaſted apple. *Alſton.*

ANOTHER.

SYMPTOMS. The common ſymptoms of worms are paleneſs of the countenance, and at other times a univerſal fluſhing of the face, itching of the noſe, grinding of the teeth in ſleep, ſwelling of the upper lip, the appetite ſometimes bad, at other times quite voracious, looſeneſs, a ſour or ſtinking breath, a hard ſwelled belly, great thirſt, the urine frothy, and ſometimes of a whitiſh colour, griping, or colic pains.

MEDICINE. For a child of four or five years old ſix grains of rhubarb, five of jalap, and two of calomel, may be mixed in a ſpoonful of ſyrup or honey, and given in the morning. The child ſhould keep in the houſe all day, and take nothing cold. This doſe may be repeated twice a week for three or four weeks together. On the intermediate days

days the child may take a ſcruple of powdered tin, and ten grains of æthiop's mineral in a ſpoonful of treacle twice a day. This doſe muſt be increaſed or diminiſhed according to the age of the patient.

The beſt purge for an adult is jalap and calomel. Five and twenty to thirty grains of the former, with ſix or ſeven of the latter, mixed in ſyrup, may be taken early in the morning, for a doſe. It will be proper that the patient keep in the houſe all day, and drink nothing cold. The doſe may be repeated once or twice a week for a fortnight or three weeks. On the intermediate days the patient may take a drachm of the powder of tin, twice or thrice a day, mixed with ſyrup, honey, or treacle.

Thoſe who do not chuſe to take calomel may make uſe of the bitter purgatives; as aloes, hiera picra, tincture of ſenna, and rhubarb, &c.

Buchan.

Oily medicines are ſometimes found beneficial for expelling worms. An ounce of ſallad oil and a table ſpoonful of common ſalt may be taken in a glaſs of red port wine thrice a day, or oftener, if the ſtomach will bear it. But the more common form of uſing oil is in clyſters: oily clyſters, ſweetened with ſugar or honey, are very efficacious in bringing away the ſhort round worms called aſcarides, and likewiſe the tænia.

But worms, though expelled, will ſoon breed again, if the ſtomach remains weak and relaxed,

to

to prevent which we would recommend the Peruvian bark. Half a drachm of bark in powder may be taken in a glaſs of red port wine, three or four times a day, after the above medicines have been uſed. Lime water is likewiſe good for this purpoſe; or a table-ſpoonful of the chalybeate wine taken twice or thrice a day. Infuſions, or decoctions of bitter herbs, may likewiſe be drank, as the infuſion of tanſy, water trefoil, camomile flowers, tops of wormwood, the leſſer centaury, &c.

Buchan.

WOUNDS, GREEN.

Dress them every day with yellow baſilicon ſpread on fine lint, after fomenting them well with the fomentation, the receipt for making which is inſerted in the Appendix. *Turner.*

ANOTHER.

For broken ſhins, when the ſkin only is ſcraped off, a piece of brown paper, moiſtened with brandy is generally ſufficient; moiſten the paper every day, but do not take it off till the part is quite healed. Taking off the paper admits the air to it, and retards the cure.

But when a wound is greatly inflamed, the moſt proper

proper application is a poultice of bread and milk, ſoftened with a little ſweet oil or freſh butter. This muſt be applied inſtead of a plaſter, and ſhould be changed twice a day.

Afterwards the wound may be dreſſed twice a day, till it be quite healed, with the yellow baſilicum ointment; and if fungus, or what is called proud fleſh, ſhould riſe in the wound, it may be checked, by mixing with the ointment a little burnt alum or red precipitate of mercury.

Buchan.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING BLEEDING.

THOUGH bleeding has been directed in many diſorders in the courſe of this work, yet, as the improper uſe of it is attended frequently with the moſt fatal conſequences, it has been judged neceſſary to bring into one point of view all thoſe caſes in which bleeding may be adminiſtered with advantage, as well as thoſe in which it is highly prejudicial. In all inflammatory diſeaſes it ſhould by no means be omitted: as in the pleuriſy, and peripneumony, during the firſt days; but ſo ſoon as the ſymptoms of ſuppuration appear, expectorating medicines are the moſt proper means from which to expect relief, and the uſe of the lancet muſt be totally

totally forbidden. In the apoplexy, epilepſy, bloody-flux, and inflammation of the bowels, bleeding muſt be repeated according to the exigence of the ſymptoms. It is alſo uſeful ſometimes to promote ſuppuration in large abſceſſes, where Nature is too much oppreſſed by the violence of the inflammation. In inflammations of the eyes, bladder, or womb, iſchiatic pains, rheumatiſms, coughs, pleuriſy, head-achs, quinſeys, aſthmas, hœmorrhages, and nephritic complaints, bleeding is of the utmoſt ſervice; but in every diſorder proceeding from a relaxed ſtate of the ſolid parts, and impoveriſhed ſtate of the blood, attended with a cachectic habit of body, ſuch as dropſies, jaundice, gout, &c. bleeding muſt be abſtained from with the utmoſt caution, as it will, inſtead of relieving, greatly aggravate thoſe diſtempers.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

BALSAMS.

Fryer's Balſam.

TAKE of gum benjamin one ounce and an half, of ſtrained ſtorax one ounce, of balſam of Tolu half an ounce, of ſuccotrine aloes a quarter of an ounce, rectified ſpirit of wine a pint; digeſt them together till the gums are diſſolved as much as poſſible, then ſtrain off the tincture for uſe.

Turlington's Balſam.

TAKE of the Balſam of Peru one ounce, beſt ſtorax two ounces, benjamin, impregnated with ſweet almonds, three ounces, aloes ſuccotrine, myrrh elect, purified frankincenſe, roots of angelica flowers, of St. John's wort, of each of theſe half an ounce: beat the drugs well together in a mortar, and put them into a large glaſs bottle; add thereto a pint or rather more of the beſt ſpirits of wine, and let the bottle ſtand by the kitchen fire, or in the chimney-corner, two days and two nights, then decant it off in ſmall bottles for uſe, and let them be well corked and ſealed.

N. B.

N. B. The ſame quantity of ſpirits of wine poured on the ingredients, letting them ſtand by the fire, or in ſome warm place for the ſpace of ſix days and nights, will ſerve for common uſe: pour off the ſame in ſmall bottles, and let them be well corked and ſealed.

BOLUSES.

Pectoral Bolus.

TAKE of ſpermaceti a ſcruple, gum ammoniac ten grains, ſalt of hartſhorn ſix grains, ſimple ſyrup, as much as will make them into a bolus.

This bolus is given in colds and coughs of long ſtanding, aſthmas, and beginning conſumptions of the lungs. It is generally proper to bleed the patient before he begins to uſe it.

Purging Bolus.

TAKE of jalap in powder a ſcruple, cream of tartar two ſcruples, let them be rubbed together and formed into a bolus with ſimple ſyrup.

Where a mild purge is wanted, this will anſwer the purpoſe very well. If a ſtronger doſe is neceſſary, the jalap may be increaſed to half a drachm or upwards.

Aſtringent

Aſtringent Bolus.

TAKE of alum, in powder, fifteen grains, gum kino five grains, ſyrup, a ſufficient quantity to make a bolus.

In an exceſſive flow of the menſes, and other violent diſcharges of blood proceeding from relaxation, this bolus may be given every four or five hours till the diſcharge abates.

Diaphoretic Bolus.

TAKE of gum guaiacum, in powder, ten grains, flowers of ſulphur, and cream of tartar, of each one ſcruple, ſimple ſyrup, a ſufficient quantity.

In rheumatic complaints and diſorders of the ſkin this bolus may be taken twice a day. It will alſo be of ſervice in the inflammatory quinſey.

BROTHS. See SOUPS.

CLYSTERS.

Laxative Clyſter.

TAKE of milk and water, each ſix ounces, ſweet oil or freſh butter, and brown ſugar, of each two ounces, mix them. If an ounce of Glauber's ſalt, or two table-ſpoonfuls of common ſalt, be added to this, it will be a purging clyſter.

Carminative

Carminative Clyſter.

TAKE of camomile flowers an ounce, aniſeeds half an ounce, boil in a pint and an half of water to one pint.

In hyſteric and hypochondriac complaints this may be adminiſtered inſtead of the fetid clyſter, the ſmell of which is ſo diſagreeable to moſt patients.

Oily Clyſter.

To four ounces of the infuſion of camomile flowers, add an equal quantity of Florence oil.

This clyſter is beneficial in bringing off the ſmall worms lodged in the lower parts of the alimentary canal. When given to children, the quantity muſt be proportionably leſſened.

Turpentine Clyſter.

TAKE of common decoction ten ounces, Venice turpentine, diſſolved with the yolk of an egg, half an ounce, Florence oil one ounce, mix them.

This diuretic clyſter is proper in obſtructions of the urinary paſſages, and in cholicky complaints proceeding from gravel.

Clyſter Decoction.

TAKE of dried mallow-leaves an ounce, camomile flowers and fennel ſeeds, of each half an ounce, boil them in a ſufficient quantity of water to ſtrain off about half a pint, then add two ounces of ſweet oil, and it is fit for uſe.

CONSERVES AND PRESERVES.

Conſerve of Red Roſes.

TAKE a pound of red roſe buds, cleared of their heels, beat them well in a mortar, and, adding by degrees two pounds of double refined ſugar, in powder, make a conſerve.

After the ſame manner are prepared the conſerves of orange-peel, roſemary flowers, ſea-wormwood, of the leaves of wood, ſorrel, &c.

The conſerve of roſes is one of the moſt agreeable and uſeful preparations belonging to this claſs. A drachm or two of it, diſſolved in warm milk, is ordered to be given as a gentle reſtringent in weakneſs of the ſtomach, and likewiſe in pthiſical coughs, and ſpitting of blood. To have any conſiderable effects, however, it muſt be taken in larger quantities.

Conſerve of Sloes.

THIS may be made by boiling the ſloes gently in water, being careful to take them out before they

burſt, afterwards expreſſing the juice, and beating it up with three times its weight of fine ſugar.

In relaxations of the uvula and glands of the throat, this makes an excellent gargle, and may be uſed at diſcretion.

Preſerves are made by ſteeping or boiling freſh vegetables firſt in water, and afterwards in ſyrup, or a ſolution of ſugar. The ſubject is either preſerved moiſt in the ſyrup, or taken out and dried, that the ſugar may candy upon it. The laſt is the moſt uſual method.

DECOCTIONS.

Decoction of Log-wood.

Boil three ounces of the ſhaving or chips of logwood in four pints of water till the liquor is waſted. Two or three ounces of ſimple cinnamon-water may be added to this decoction.

In fluxes of the belly, where the ſtronger aſtringents are improper, a tea-cupful of this decoction may be taken with advantage three or four times a day.

Decoction of Bark.

Boil an ounce of the Peruvian bark, groſsly powdered in a pint and an half of water to one pint, then ſtrain the decoction. If a tea-ſpoonful

of

of the weak ſpirit of vitriol be added to this medicine, it will render it both more agreeable and efficacious.

Compound Decoction of the Bark.

TAKE of Peruvian bark and Virginian ſnake-root, groſsly powdered, each three drachms. Boil them in a pint of water to one half. To the ſtrained liquor add an ounce and a half of aromatic water.

Sir John Pringle recommends this as a proper medicine towards the decline of malignant fevers, when the pulſe is low, the voice weak, and the head affected with a ſtupor, but with little delirium.

The doſe is four ſpoonfuls every fourth or ſixth hour.

Decoction of Seneka.

TAKE of ſeneka rattle-ſnake root one ounce, water a pint and a half, boil to one pint, and ſtrain.

This decoction is recommended in the pleuriſy, dropſy, rheumatiſm, and ſome obſtinate diſorders of the ſkin. The doſe is two ounces, three or four times a day, or oftener if the ſtomach will bear it.

Decoction of Guaiacum Wood.

TAKE ſhavings of guaiacum wood three ounces, raiſins of the ſun, ſtoned, two ounces, ſaſſafras

wood, ſhaved, one ounce, liquorice, ſliced, half an ounce; boil the guaiacum and raiſins in an Engliſh gallon of water, over a gentle fire, to the conſumption of one half, adding towards the end the ſaſſafras and liquorice. Strain the liquor, and having ſuffered it to ſettle for ſome time, pour off the clear liquor from the fæces.

DRAUGHTS.

Anodyne Draught.

Take of liquid laudanum twenty-five drops, ſimple cinnamon water an ounce, common ſyrup two drachms, mix them.

In exceſſive pain, where bleeding is not neceſſary, and in great reſtleſſneſs, this compoſing draught may be taken, and repeated occaſionally.

Diuretic Draught.

Take of the diuretic ſalt two ſcruples, ſyrup of poppies two drachms, ſimple cinnamon-water and common water, of each an ounce.

This draught is of ſervice in an obſtruction, or deficiency of urine.

Purging Draught.

Take of manna an ounce, ſoluble tartar, or Rochelle ſalt, from three to four drachms, diſſolve in

in three ounces of boiling water, to which add Jamaica pepper water, half an ounce.

As manna ſometimes will not ſit upon the ſtomach, an ounce or ten drachms of the bitter purging ſalts, diſſolved in four ounces of water, may be taken inſtead of the above.

A Doſe of Cooling Phyſick.

Take Glauber's ſalts an ounce, manna half an ounce, diſſolve them in a little boiling water for one doſe, to be taken as often as occaſion requires.

Another.

Take of the infuſion of ſenna two ounces, ſyrup of buckthorn one ounce, mix them together for one doſe, which may be taken in the morning faſting, three times a week, and is a ſafe and ſure purge. It may be adminiſtered in all caſes where purging is proper.

A Warm Purge for the Palſy and Apoplexy.

Take tincture of hiera picra two ounces, ſyrup of buckthorn three quarters of an ounce, lavender drops a quarter of an ounce; mix them together for one doſe, which may be given in the morning faſting, twice a week, or as often as occaſion may require.

DRINKS.

Pectoral Drink.

TAKE a gallon of water and half a pound of pearl-barley; boil with a quarter of a pound of figs ſplit, a pennyworth of liquorice ſliced to pieces, and a quarter of a pound of raiſins of the ſun ſtoned: boil all together till half is waſted, then ſtrain it off

This is ordered in the meaſles and ſeveral other diſorders for a drink.

Seed Water.

Take a ſpoonful of coriander-ſeed, half a ſpoonful of carraway-ſeed bruiſed and boiled in a pint of water, then ſtrain it, and bruiſe it with the yolk of an egg: mix it with ſack and double refined ſugar, according to your palate.

Sage Tea.

Take a little ſage, and a little balm, put them into a pan, ſlice a lemon-peel and add a few lumps of ſugar, and one glaſs of white wine: pour on theſe two or three quarts of boiling water, cover it and drink when thirſty. When you think it ſtrong enough of the herbs, take them out, otherwiſe it will be bitter.

Hartſhorn Drink.

Take burnt hartſhorn two ounces, gum arabic two drachms, boil them in three pints of water till one pint is waſted away, then ſtrain it, and it is fit for uſe.

ELECTUARIES.

Electuary for the Piles.

TAKE flowers of ſulphur one ounce, cream of tartar half an ounce, treacle, a ſufficient quantity to form an electuary. A tea-ſpoonful of this may be taken three or four times a day.

Electuary for the Palſy.

Take of powdered muſtard ſeed and conſerve of roſes, each an ounce, ſyrup of ginger, enough to make an electuary. A tea-ſpoonful of this may be taken three or four times a day.

Electuary for the Rheumatiſm.

Take of conſerve of roſes two ounces, cinnabar of antimony, levigated, an ounce and an half, gum guaiacum, in powder, an ounce, ſyrup of ginger, a ſufficient quantity to make an electuary.

In obſtinate rheumatiſms, which are not accompanied with a fever, a tea-ſpoonful of this electuary

may be taken twice a day with conſiderable advantage.

Lenitive Electuary.

Take of ſenna, in fine powder, eight ounces, coriander ſeed, alſo in powder, four ounces, pulp of tamarinds and of French prunes, each a pound; mix the pulps and powders together, and with a ſufficient quantity of ſimple ſyrup, reduce the whole into an electuary.

A tea-ſpoonful of this electuary, taken two or three times a day, generally proves an agreeable laxative.

Electuary for the Dyſentery.

Take of the japonic confection two ounces, Locatelli's balſam one ounce, rhubarb in powder, half an ounce, ſyrup of marſh-mallows, enough to make an electuary.

It is often dangerous in dyſenteries to give opiates and aſtringents without interpoſing purgatives. The purgative is here joined with theſe ingredients, which renders this a very ſafe and uſeful medicine for the purpoſes expreſſed in the title.

About the bulk of a nutmeg ſhould be taken twice or thrice a day, as the ſymptoms and conſtitution may require.

FOMENTATIONS.

FOMENTATIONS.

An excellent Fomentation.

TAKE ſouthernwood and wormwood dried, and camomile flowers of each an ounce, bay leaves dried half an ounce, boil them gently in ſix pints of water, and ſtrain it off for uſe. All green wounds and old ſores ſhould be fomented with this every day before they are dreſſed.

Aromatic Fomentation.

Take of Jamaica pepper half an ounce, red wine a pint, boil them for a little time, and then ſtrain the liquor.

This is intended not only as a topical application for external complaints, but alſo for relieving the internal parts: pains of the bowels, which accompany dyſenteries and diarrhæas, flatulent colics, uneaſineſs of the ſtomach, and reachings to vomit, are frequently abated by fomenting the abdomen and region of the ſtomach with the warm liquor.

GRUELS, CAUDLES, &c. &c.

Water Gruel.

To a pint of water put a large ſpoonful of oatmeal, then ſtir it well together, and let it boil up three or four times, ſtirring it often; do not let it

boil over, then ſtrain it through a ſieve, ſalt it to your palate, put in a good piece of freſh butter, ſtir it with a ſpoon till the butter is all melted, and it will be fine and ſmooth, and very good.

Barley Gruel.

Put a quarter of a pound of pearl barley and a ſtick of cinnamon into two quarts of water, and let it boil till it is reduced to one quart: add a pint of red wine, and ſugar to your taſte. You may add two or three ounces of currants.

Barley Water.

Put a quarter of a pound of pearl barley into two quarts of water, let it boil, ſkim it very clean, boil it half away, and then ſtrain it off, ſweeten to your palate, but not too ſweet, and put in two ſpoonfuls of white wine; drink it a little warm.

Another Way.

Boil two ounces of pearl barley in two quarts of water till it looks white, and the barley grows ſoft; then ſtrain the water from the barley, and add to it a little currant jelly or lemon.

N.B. You may put a pint more water to your barley and boil it over again.

Another Way.

Take two ounces of pearl barley, waſh it well in cold water, and then boil it in half a pint of water for a very little while. This water will look reddiſh, and is to be thrown away; then add four pints of water and boil it away to one half; the remainder then is fit for uſe.

White Caudle.

Take two quarts of water, and mix with it four ſpoonfuls of oatmeal, a blade or two of mace, and a piece of lemon-peel, let it boil, and keep ſtirring it often. Let it boil about a quarter of an hour, and be careful not to let it boil over, then ſtrain it through a coarſe ſieve. When you uſe it ſweeten it to your taſte, grate in a little nutmeg, and what wine you think proper, and, if it is not for a ſick perſon, ſqueeze in the juice of a lemon.

Brown Caudle.

Make your gruel as above, with ſix ſpoonfuls of oatmeal, and ſtrain it off, then add a quart of ale that is not bitter, boil it, then ſweeten it to your palate, and add half a pint of white wine or brandy. When you do not put in white wine or brandy, let it be half ale.

INFUSIONS.

Bitter Infuſion.

TAKE tops of the leſſer centaury and camomile flowers, of each half an ounce, yellow rind of lemon and orange-peel, carefully freed from the inner white part, of each two drachms, cut them in ſmall pieces, and infuſe them in a quart of boiling water.

For indigeſtion, weakneſs of the ſtomach, or want of appetite, a tea-cupful of this infuſion may be taken twice or thrice a day.

Infuſion of the Bark.

To an ounce of the bark, in powder, add four or five table ſpoonfuls of brandy, and a pint of boiling water, let them infuſe for two or three days.

This is one of the beſt preparations of the bark for weak ſtomachs. In diſorders where the corroborating virtues of that medicine are required, a tea-cupful of it may be taken two or three times a day.

Infuſion for the Palſy.

Take of horſe-radiſh root ſhaved, muſtard-ſeed bruiſed, each four ounces, outer rind of orange-peel, one ounce. Infuſe them in two quarts of boiling

boiling water, in a close vessel, for twenty-four hours.

In paralytic complaints, a tea-cupful of this warm stimulating medicine may be taken three or four times a day. It excites the action of the solids, proves diuretic, and, if the patient be kept warm, promotes perspiration.

If two or three ounces of the dried leaves of marsh trefoil be used instead of the mustard, it will make the antiscorbutic infusion.

Infusion of Senna.

Take three quarters of an ounce of senna, cream of tartar three drachms, carraway seeds, bruised, two drachms, boil the cream of tartar in half a pint of water till it is dissolved; then pour the boiling water upon the rest of the ingredients, and let it stand until it is cold: now strain it off, and it is fit for use.

LOZENGES.

Lozenge for a Cold.

TAKE two pounds of common white loaf sugar, beat it well in a mortar; dissolve six ounces of Spanish liquorice in a little warm water, one ounce of gum arabic dissolved likewise, add thereto a little oil of aniseed, mix them well to a proper consistency, and cut them into small lozenges, let them lie

lie in a ban-box on the top of an oven a conſiderable time to dry, ſhaking the box ſometimes.

Lozenges for the Heart Burn.

Take one pound of chalk, beat it to a powder in a mortar with one pound and a half of white loaf ſugar, and one ounce of bole ammoniac, mix them well together, and put in ſomething to moiſten them to make a proper conſiſtency or paſte, make them into ſmall lozenges, and let them lie in a ban-box on the top of an oven a week or more to dry, ſhaking the box ſometimes.

MIXTURES.

Aſtringent Mixture.

TAKE ſimple cinnamon water and common water, of each three ounces, ſpirituous cinnamon water an ounce and an half, japonic confection half an ounce, mix them.

In dyſenteries which are not of long ſtanding, after the neceſſary evacuations, a ſpoonful or two of this mixture may be taken every four hours, interpoſing every ſecond or third day a doſe of rhubarb.

Diuretic Mixture.

Take of mint-water five ounces, vinegar of ſquills ſix drachms, ſweet ſpirit of nitre half an ounce, ſyrup of ginger an ounce and an half, mix them.

NOURISHMENTS. See SOUPS.

OINTMENTS.

Yellow Baſilicon Ointment.

TAKE of yellow wax, white reſin, and frankincenſe, each a quarter of a pound, melt them together over a gentle fire, then add, of hog's lard prepared, one pound: ſtrain the ointment while warm.

This ointment is employed for cleanſing and healing wounds and ulcers.

Another.

Take of olive oil an Engliſh pint, yellow wax, yellow reſin, and Burgundy pitch, of each one pound, common turpentine three ounces, melt the wax, reſin, and pitch, along with the oil over a ſlow fire; after taking them from the fire add the turpentine, and whilſt the mixture remains hot ſtrain it.

Another.

Take ſweet oil a quarter of a pint, bee's-wax, yellow roſin, and burgundy pitch, of each a quarter of a pound, Venice turpentine three quarters of an ounce, mix them together over a ſlow fire.

Iſſue

Iſſue Ointment.

Mix half an ounce of Spaniſh flies, finely powdered, in ſix ounces of yellow baſilicum ointment.

This ointment is chiefly intended for dreſſing bliſters, in order to keep them open during pleaſure.

Ointment of Calamine.

Take of olive oil a pint and a half, white wax, and calamine ſtone, levigated, of each half a pound; let the calamine ſtone, reduced into a fine powder, be rubbed with ſome part of the oil, and afterwards added to the reſt of the oil and wax previouſly melted together, continually ſtirring them till quite cold.

This ointment, which is commonly known by the name of Turner's cerate, is an exceeding good application in burns and excoriations from whatever cauſe.

Emollient Ointment.

Take of palm oil two pounds, olive oil a pint and a half, yellow wax half a pound, Venice turpentine a quarter of a pound, melt the wax in the oil, over a gentle fire, then mix in the turpentine, and ſtrain the ointment.

This ſupplies the place of Althœa ointment. It may be uſed for anointing inflamed parts, &c.

Sir

Sir Hans Sloane's Ointment for Sore Eyes.

Take prepared tutty one ounce, blood ſtone finely prepared two ſcruples, ſuccotrine aloes in fine powder twelve grains, prepared pearl four grains, mix them together in a marble mortar, with as much viper's fat as is ſufficient to give it the conſiſtence of an ointment.

This ointment is to be applied with a hair pencil, the eyes winking or a little opened.

It muſt be obſerved that purging medicines are hurtful to the diſeaſes of the eyes which are cured by this medicine.

Eye Ointment.

Take of hog's lard prepared four ounces, white wax two drachms, tutty prepared one ounce; melt the wax with the lard over a gentle fire, and then ſprinkle in the tutty, continually ſtirring them till the ointment is cold.

This ointment will be more efficacious, and of a better conſiſtence, if two or three drachms of camphor be rubbed up with a little oil, and intimately mixed with it.

Another.

Take of camphor and calamine ſtone levigated, each ſix drachms, verdegriſe, well prepared, two drachms,

drachms, hog's lard and mutton ſuet prepared, of each two ounces. Rub the camphor well with the powder, afterwards mix in the lard and ſuet, continuing the triture till they be perfectly united.

This ointment has been long in eſteem for diſeaſes of the eyes. It ought, however, to be uſed with caution, when the eyes are much inflamed, or very tender.

Ointment of Sulphur.

Take of hog's lard prepared, four ounces, flowers of ſulphur an ounce and a half, crude ſal ammoniac two drachms, eſſence of lemon ten or twelve drops, make them into an ointment.

This ointment rubbed upon the parts affected, will generally cure the itch. It is both the ſafeſt and beſt application for that purpoſe, and when made in this way has no diſagreeable ſmell.

Ointment of Elder

Is made by boiling the young leaves of elder in mutton ſuet, till they are quite criſp, and the ſuet is of a deep green colour.

Spermaceti Ointment.

Take a quarter of a pint of the beſt ſalad oil, a quarter of a pound of white wax, and half an ounce of ſpermaceti; melt theſe ingredients together, over a gentle fire, and keep them continually ſtirring

ſtirring until the ointment is quite cold. This ointment is remarkably efficacious in preventing pits on the face after the ſmall pox.

Ointment of Marſhmallows.

Take half a pound of marſhmallow roots, of linſeeds and fœnugreek-ſeeds, each three ounces, bruiſe them, and boil them half an hour gently in a quart of water, then add two quarts of ſweet oil, and boil them together till the water is quite waſted away, then ſtrain off the oil, and add to it a pound of bee's wax, half a pound of yellow roſin, and two ounces of common turpentine, melt them together over a ſlow fire, and keep them continually ſtirring till the ointment is cold.

PILLS.

Strengthening Pill.

Take ſoft extract of the bark, and ſalt of ſteel, each a drachm; make into pills.

In diſorders ariſing from exceſſive debility, or relaxation of the ſolids, as the chloroſis or green ſickneſs, two of the pills may be taken three times a day.

Stomachic Pill.

Take extract of gentian two drachms, powdered rhubarb and vitriolated tartar, of each one drachm, oil

oil of mint thirty drops, ſimple ſyrup a ſufficient quantity.

Three or four of theſe pills may be taken twice a day for invigorating the ſtomach and keeping the body gently open.

Compoſing Pill.

Take of purified opium ten grains, Caſtile ſoap half a drachm, beat them together, and form the whole into twenty pills.

When a quieting draught will not ſit upon the ſtomach, one, two, or three of theſe pills may be taken as occaſion requires.

Pill for the Jaundice.

Take of Caſtile ſoap, ſuccotrine aloes, and rhubarb, of each one drachm; make them into pills with a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup or mucilage.

Theſe pills, as their title expreſſes, are chiefly intended for the jaundice, which, with the aſſiſtance of proper diet, they will often cure. Five or ſix of them may be taken twice a day, more or leſs, as is neceſſary to keep the body open. It will be proper, however, during their uſe, to interpoſe now and then a vomit of ipecacuanha of tartar emetic.

PLASTERS.

Stomach Plaſter.

TAKE of gum plaſter half a pound, camphorated oil an ounce and an half, black pepper, or capſicum where it can be had, one ounce. Melt the plaſter, and mix with it the oil, then ſprinkle in the pepper, previouſly reduced to a fine powder.

An ounce or two of this plaſter, ſpread upon ſoft leather, and applied to the region of the ſtomach, will be of ſervice in flatulences ariſing from hyſteric and hypochondraic affections. A little of the expreſſed oil of mace, or a few drops of the eſſential oil of mint, may be rubbed upon it before it is applied.

Adheſive Plaſter.

TAKE of common plaſter half a pound, of Burgundy pitch a quarter of a pound. Melt them together.

This plaſter is principally uſed for keeping on other dreſſings.

Anodyne Plaſter.

MELT an ounce of adheſive plaſter, and, when it is cooling, mix with it a drachm of powdered opium,

opium, and the ſame quantity of camphor previouſly rubbed up with a little oil.

This plaſter generally gives eaſe in acute pains, eſpecially of the nervous kind.

Bliſtering Plaſter.

TAKE of Venice turpentine ſix ounces, yellow wax two ounces, Spaniſh flies, in fine powder, three ounces, powdered muſtard one ounce. Melt the wax, and while it is warm add to it the turpentine, taking care not to evaporate it by too much heat. After the turpentine and wax are ſufficiently incorporated, ſprinkle in the powders, continually ſtirring the maſs till it be cold.

Though this plaſter is made in a variety of ways, one ſeldom meets with it of a proper conſiſtence. When compounded with oils and other greaſy ſubſtances, its effects are blunted, and it is apt to run; while pitch and roſin render it too hard, and very inconvenient.

When the bliſtering plaſter is not at hand, its place may be ſupplied by mixing with any ſoft ointment a ſufficient quantity of powdered flies, or by forming them into a paſte with flour and vinegar.

Strengthening Plaſter.

TAKE white diachylon half a pound, frankincenſe two ounces, and dragon's blood three quar-

ters of an ounce. Melt the diachylon over a ſlow fire, and then add the other ingredients, finely powdered, and mix them well together, by ſtirring them continually till the plaſter is quite cold.

Gum Plaſter.

TAKE of the common plaſter four pounds, gum ammoniac and galbanum, ſtrained, of each half a pound. Melt them together, and add of Venice turpentine ſix ounces.

This plaſter is uſed as a digeſtive, and likewiſe for diſcuſſing indolent tumours.

White Diachylon Plaſter.

TAKE litharge, finely powdered, a pound and a quarter, ſweet-oil a quart; boil them together with a quart of water, till they are thoroughly mixed, and are of a proper conſiſtence for a plaſter, and look quite white. If the water ſhould be entirely waſted away, you muſt add ſome more to prevent its turning black.

Diachylon with the Gums.

TAKE three quarters of a pound of white diachylon, two ounces of ſtrained galbanum, turpentine and frankincenſe of each three quarters of an ounce. Melt them together over a ſlow fire.

Turner's Cerate Plaſter.

Take half a pound of yellow wax in a Engliſh pint of olive-oil, diſſolve it over a gentle fire. As the mixture cools, and begins to grow ſtiff, half a pound of prepared calamine muſt be ſprinkled into it, keeping conſtantly ſtirring them together till the cerate is grown quite cold.

Wax Plaſter.

Take of yellow wax one pound, white reſin half a pound, mutton ſuet three-quarters of a pound. Melt them together.

This is generally uſed inſtead of the *Melilot Plaſter.* It is a proper application after bliſters, and in other caſes where a gentle digeſtive is neceſſary.

Warm Plaſter.

Take of gum plaſter one ounce, bliſtering plaſter two drachms. Melt them together over a gentle fire.

This plaſter is uſeful in the ſciatica and other fixed pains of the rheumatic kind. It ought, however, to be worn for ſome time; and to be renewed, at leaſt once a week. If this is found to bliſter the part, which is ſometimes the caſe, it muſt be made with a ſmaller proportion of the bliſtering plaſter.

POSSETS.

POSSETS.

Sack Poſſet.

Grate three Naples biſcuits to one quart of cream or new milk, let it boil a little, ſweeten it, grate ſome nutmeg. When a little cool, pour it high from a teapot to a pint of ſack a little warmed, and put it into a baſon or deep diſh.

Another way.

Beat the yolks and whites of fifteen eggs very well, and ſtrain them: then put three quarters of a pound of white ſugar into a pint of canary, and mix it with your eggs in a baſon; ſet it over a chafing-diſh of coals, and keep continually ſtirring it till it is ſcalding hot. In the mean time grate ſome nutmeg in a quart of milk, and boil it; then pour it into your eggs and wine, they being ſcalding hot. Hold your hand very high as you pour it, and let ſomebody ſtir it all the time you are pouring in the milk; then take it off the chafing-diſh, and ſet it before the fire half an hour.

An Orange Poſſet.

Put the crumb of a penny loaf, grated very fine, into a pint of water, or rather more, and half the peel of a Seville orange grated, or ſugar rubbed upon it to take out the eſſence; boil all together till it looks thick and clear, then beat it very well.

Then take a pint of mountain wine, the juice of half a Seville orange, three ounces of Jordan almonds, and one ounce of bitters beat fine, with a little French brandy, and ſugar to your taſte. Mix it well, and put it into your poſſet.

A lemon poſſet is made in the ſame manner.

Wine Poſſet.

Boil the crumb of a penny loaf in a quart of milk till it is ſoft, then take it off the fire, and grate in half a nutmeg: add ſugar to your taſte. Then put it in a China bowl, and throw in by degrees a pint of Liſbon wine.

Ale Poſſet.

Put a little white bread into a pint of milk, and ſet it over the fire: then put ſome nutmeg and ſugar into a pint of ale, warm it, and when your milk boils, pour it upon the ale. Let it ſtand a few minutes to clear, and the curd will riſe to the top.

POWDERS.

Worm Powders.

Take of tin reduced into fine powder an ounce, Æthiop's mineral two drachms. Mix them well together, and divide the whole into ſix doſes.

One of theſe powders may be taken in a little ſyrup,

ſyrup, honey, or treacle, twice a day. After they have been all uſed, the following anthelmintic purge may be proper:

Purging Worm Powder.

Take of powdered rhubard a ſcruple, ſcammony and calomel, of each five grains. Rub them together in a mortar for one doſe.

For children, the above doſes muſt be leſſened according to their age.

If the powder of tin be given alone, it's doſe may be conſiderably increaſed. The late Dr. Alſton gave it to the amount of two ounces in three days; and ſays, when thus adminiſtered, that it proved an excellent anthelmintic. He purged his patients both before they took the powder and afterwards.

Powder for the Tape Worm.

Early in the morning the patient is to take, in any liquid, two or three drachms, according to his age and conſtitution, of the root of male-fern reduced into a fine powder. About two hours afterwards, he is to take of calomel, reſin, and ſcammony, each ten grains, and of gum gamboge ſix grains. Theſe ingredients muſt be finely powdered, and given in a little ſyrup, honey, treacle, or any thing that is moſt agreeable to the patient. He is then to walk gently about, now and then drinking a

diſh of weak green-tea till the worm is paſſed. If the powder of the fern produces nauſea, or ſickneſs, it may be removed by ſucking the juice of an orange or lemon.

This medicine, which had been long kept a ſecret abroad, for the cure of the tape-worm, was ſome time ago purchaſed by the French king, and made public for the benefit of mankind. Not having had an opportunity of trying it, I can ſay nothing from experience concerning its efficacy. It ſeems, however, from its ingredients, to be an active medicine, and ought to be taken with care. The doſe here preſcribed is ſufficient for the ſtrongeſt patient; it muſt, therefore, be reduced according to the age and conſtitution.

Aſtringent Powder.

Take of alum and japan-earth, each two drachms. Pound them together, and divide the whole into ten or twelve doſes.

In an immoderate flow of the menſes, and other hœmorrhages, one of theſe powders may be taken every hour, or every half hour, if the diſcharge be violent.

Duke of Portland's Gout Powder.

Take round birthwort-root, and gentian-root, the tops and leaves of germander, ground-pine, and centaury. Take of all theſe, well dried, powdered,

dered, and ſifted as fine as poſſible, an equal quantity; mix them well together, and take one drachm of this mixed powder every morning faſting, in a cup of wine and water, broth, tea, or any other vehicle you like beſt; keep faſting an hour and an half after it; continue this for three months without interruption; then diminiſh the doſe to three-quarters of a drachm for three months longer; then to half a drachm for ſix months more, taking it regularly every morning if poſſible. After the firſt year, it will be ſufficient to take half a drachm every other day.

As this medicine operates inſenſibly, it will take perhaps two years before you receive any great benefit, ſo you muſt not be diſcouraged, though you do not perceive at firſt any great amendment; it works ſlow but ſure. It does not confine the patient to any particular diet; but he ſhould live ſoberly, and abſtain from thoſe meats and liquors that have always been accounted pernicious in the gout; ſuch as champaign, drams, high ſauces, &c.

N. B. In the particular rheumatiſm which is accidental and not habitual, a few of the drachm doſes may do; but if habitual, or if it has been of long duration, you may take it as for the gout. The remedy requires patience, as it operates but ſlowly in both diſtempers.

A Powder to clean the Teeth.

Take dragon's blood and cinnamon, of each one ounce and an half, burnt alum, or cream of tartar, one ounce. Beat all together into a very fine powder, and rub a little on the teeth every other day.

Another.

Take of cream of tartar, three-quarters of an ounce, choice myrrh three drachms, dragon's blood one drachm. Mix them for a powder.

The following Powder will be found an excellent preſerver, as well as cleaner, of the Teeth; it likewiſe makes them very white.

Take pumice-ſtone prepared, ſealed earth, and red coral prepared, of each an ounce, dragon's-blood half an ounce, cream of tartar an ounce and an half, cinnamon a quarter of an ounce, and cloves a ſcruple. Beat the whole together into a powder.

SOUPS, BROTHS, AND NOURISHMENTS.

Viper Broth.

TAKE a middle-ſized viper freed from the head, ſkin, and bowels, and two pints of water, boil them to

to a pint and an half; then remove the veſſel from the fire, and when the liquor is cold, let the fat which congeals upon the ſurface be taken off. Into this broth put a pullet of a moderate ſize, after having ſkinned it, and taken off all the fat carefully; ſet the veſſel on the fire again, that the liquor may boil; then remove it from the fire, take out the chicken, and chop its fleſh into little pieces; put theſe into the liquor again, ſet it over the fire, and as ſoon as it boils up, pour out the broth; firſt carefully taking off the ſcum.

Broths taken frequently, and in a ſmall quantity at a time, are excellent reſtoratives, and of infinite ſervice in decays. On this account viper broth may be reckoned a reſtorative, though I eſteem the chicken the principal ingredient to be depended on. For I am convinced, by experience, that vipers have no one virtue to recommend them which can be ſafely truſted; but it is uſual to overlook the efficacy of things we are daily converſant with, and to aſcribe their good effects to others that are not ſo common, though leſs to be confided in. And I am certain that whoever tries chicken broth without or with the viper, will find as much ſervice from the firſt as from the latter.

Dr. James.

Bread Soup, for the ſick.

Take a quart of water, ſet it on the fire in a clean ſaucepan; add as much dry cruſt of bread, cut to pieces, as the top of a two-penny loaf (the drier the better), and a bit of butter as big as a walnut; let it boil, then beat it with a ſpoon, and keep boiling it till the bread and water are well mixed together; then ſeaſon it with a very little ſalt, and it is a proper thing for a weak ſtomach.

Rice Milk.

Boil half a pound of rice, in a quart of water, with a little cinnamon, let it boil till the water is waſted, but take care it does not burn; then add three pints of milk, and the yolk of an egg beat up; keep it ſtirring; when it boils, take it off and ſweeten it to your palate.

Beef Tea.

Cut a pound of lean beef into very thin ſlices, and put it in a jar; pour a quart of boiling water over it, and cover it cloſe that the ſteam may not get out; let it ſtand by the fire. It is ſtrongly recommended by phyſicians for thoſe of a weak conſtitution. It ſhould be drank milk warm.

Another

Another way.

Take a pound of lean beef and cut it very fine, pour a pint of boiling water over it and put it on the fire to raiſe the ſcum, ſkim it clean, ſtrain it off, and let it ſettle; pour it clear from the ſettling, and then it is fit for uſe.

To boil Sago.

Put a large ſpoonful of ſago into three-quarters of a pint of water, ſtir it, and boil it ſoftly till it is as thick as you would have it; then put in wine and ſugar, with a little nutmeg, to your palate.

To boil Salop.

Salop is ſold at the chemiſts. Take a large tea-ſpoonful of the powder, and put it into a pint of boiling water; keep ſtirring it till it is a fine jelly, and add wine and ſugar to your taſte.

To make Panado.

Put a blade of mace, a large piece of the crumb of bread, and a quart of water into a ſaucepan. Let it boil two minutes, then take out the bread, and bruiſe it very fine in a baſon. Mix as much water as you think it will require, pour away the reſt, and ſweeten it to your palate; put in a piece of butter as big as a walnut, but do not put in any

wine, as that will ſpoil it. Grate in a little nutmeg.

This is a good diet for ſick perſons.

To make ſweet Panado.

Slice the crumb of a penny-loaf very thin, and put it into a ſaucepan with a pint of water, boil it till it is very ſoft and looks clear; then put in a glaſs of Madeira wine, grate in a little nutmeg, and put in a lump of butter the ſize of a walnut, beat it exceedingly fine, and ſweeten it to your palate.

N. B. You may leave out the wine and ſugar, and put in a little cream and ſalt, if you like it better.

This is a proper diet for ſick perſons.

TINCTURES, ELIXIRS, &c.

Sacred Tincture, or Tincture of Hiera Picra.

TAKE of ſuccotrine aloes in powder one ounce, Virginian ſnake-root and ginger of each two drachms. Infuſe in a pint of mountain wine, and half a pint of brandy, for a week, frequently ſhaking the bottle. Then ſtrain off the tincture.

This is a ſafe and uſeful purge for perſons of a languid and phlegmatic habit; but is thought to have

have better effects, taken in ſmall doſes as a laxative.

The doſe, as a purge, is from one to two ounces.

Volatile Tincture of Gum Guaiacum.

TAKE of gum-guaiacum four ounces, volatile aromatic ſpirit a pint. Infuſe without heat, in a veſſel well ſtopped, for a few days; then ſtrain off the tincture.

In rheumatic complaints, a tea-ſpoonful may be taken in a cup of the infuſion of water trefoil, twice or thrice a day.

Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum.

TAKE an ounce of gum-guaiacum in groſs powder, and ſteep it for a week or ten days in ſix ounces of ſal-volatile drops, in a bottle cloſely ſtopped.

Tincture of Black Hellebore.

Infuſe two ounces of the root of black hellebore, bruiſed, in a pint of proof ſpirits, for ſeven or eight days; then filter the tincture through paper. A ſcruple of cochineal may be infuſed along with the roots, to give the tincture a colour.

In obſtructions of the menſes, a tea ſpoonful may be taken in a cup of camomile or penny-royal tea, twice a day.

Tincture of the Bark.

Take of Peruvian bark two ounces, Seville orange-peel and cinnamon of each half an ounce. Let the bark be powdered, and the other ingredients bruiſed; then infuſe the whole in a pint and an half of brandy for five or ſix days in a cloſe veſſel: afterwards ſtrain off the tincture.

This tincture is not only beneficial in intermitting fevers, but alſo in the ſlow, nervous, and putrid kinds, eſpecially towards their decline.

The doſe is from one drachm to three or four every fifth or ſixth hour. It may be given in any ſuitable liquor, and occaſionally ſharpened with a few drops of the ſpirit of vitriol.

Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of rhubarb ſliced thin one ounce, leſſer cardamon ſeeds bruiſed a quarter of an ounce, ſaffron a drachm, brandy one pint; ſteep theſe ingredients together for three weeks or a month, then ſtrain off the liquor for uſe.

N. B. Mountain wine may be uſed inſtead of the brandy.

Tincture of Hiera Picra.

Steep an ounce of hiera picra, made as above directed, in a pint of mountain wine, for a week or ten days; by which time it will be fit for uſe.

An excellent bitter Tincture.

Take gentian-root and orange-peel dried each two ounces, cochineal bruiſed half a drachm; infuſe them in a quart of French brandy for three or four days; then ſtrain off the liquor for uſe. This is a very pleaſant and wholeſome bitter, and may be uſed occaſionally to provoke an appetite, and aſſiſt digeſtion.

To make a fine Bitter.

Take an ounce of the fineſt Peruvian bark powdered, half a quarter of an ounce of ſnake-root powder, half a quarter of an ounce of ſalt of wormwood, half a quarter of an ounce of ſaffron, and half a quarter of an ounce of cochineal; put it into a quart of the beſt brandy, and let it ſtand twenty-four hours, every now and then ſhaking the bottle.

Stomachic Elixir.

Take of gentian-root two ounces, Curaſſas oranges one ounce, Virginian ſnake-root half an ounce. Let the ingredients be bruiſed, and infuſed for three or four days in two pints of French brandy; afterwards ſtrain out the elixir.

This is an elegant ſtomachic bitter. In flatulencies, indigeſtion, want of appetite, and ſuch like complaints, a ſmall glaſs of it may be taken twice a day.

a day. It likewiſe relieves the gout in the ſtomach, when taken in a large doſe.

Paregoric Elixir.

Take of flowers of benzoin half an ounce, opium two drachms. Infuſe in one pound of the volatile aromatic ſpirit, for four or five days, frequently ſhaking the bottle; afterwards ſtrain the elixir.

This is an agreeable and ſafe way of adminiſtering opium. It eaſes pains, allays tickling coughs, relieves difficult breathing, and is uſeful in many diſorders of children, particularly the hooping-cough.

The doſe to an adult is from fifty to an hundred drops.

Daffy's Elixir.

Take raiſins ſtoned four ounces, ſenna three ounces, carraway-ſeeds bruiſed one ounce. Steep theſe ingredients in a quart of brandy, for three weeks or a month; then ſtrain it off for uſe, and keep it in a bottle cloſe ſtopped.

Camphorated Spirits of Wine.

Diſſolve an ounce of camphor in a pint of rectified ſpirits of wine.

Spirit

Spirit of Mindererus.

Take of volatile ſal-ammoniac any quantity. Pour on it gradually diſtilled vinegar, till the efferveſcence ceaſes.

This medicine is uſeful in promoting a diſcharge, both by the ſkin and urinary paſſages. It is alſo a good external application in ſtrains and bruiſes.

When intended to raiſe a ſweat, half an ounce of it, in a cup of warm gruel, may be given to the patient in bed, every hour, till it has the deſired effect.

Another.

Take a quarter of an ounce of volatile ſal-ammoniac, and add to it, by degrees, diſtilled vinegar, till the efferveſcence entirely ceaſes.

WATERS.

A Receipt to make the genuine Hungary Water.

PUT into an alembic a pound and a half of freſh picked roſemary flowers, pennyroyal and marjoram flowers, of each half a pound, and three quarts of good Coniac brandy: having cloſe ſtopped the mouth of the alembic, to prevent the ſpirit from evaporating, bury it twenty-eight hours in horſe-

horſe-dung to digeſt; and then diſtil off the ſpirit in a water-bath.

A drachm of Hungary water diluted with ſpring water, may be taken once or twice a week in the morning faſting. It is alſo uſed by way of embrocation, to bathe the face and limbs, or any part affected with pains or debility.

This remedy recruits the ſtrength, diſpels gloomineſs, and ſtrengthens the ſight. It muſt always be uſed cold, whether taken inwardly as a medicine, or applied externally.

Another.

Take of freſh roſemary tops a pound and a half, proof ſpirit of melaſſes a gallon, and diſtil off about five pints.

To make Roſe-water.

To make an excellent roſe-water, let the flowers be gathered two or three hours after ſun-riſing in very fine weather; beat them in a marble mortar into a paſte, and leave them in the mortar ſoaking in their juice for five or ſix hours; then put the maſs into a coarſe canvas bag, and preſs out the juice; to every quart of which add a pound of freſh damaſk roſes, and let them ſtand in infuſion for twenty-four hours. Then put the whole into a glaſs alembic; lute on a head and receiver, and place

it

it on a ſand heat. Diſtil at firſt with a gentle fire; which is to be increaſed gradually till the drops follow each other as quick as poſſible: draw off the water as long as it continues to run clear, then put out the fire, and let the alembic ſtand till cold. The diſtilled water at firſt will have very little fragrancy; but after being expoſed to the heat of the ſun about eight days, in a bottle lightly ſtopped with a bit of paper, it acquires an admirable ſcent.

Roſe water is an excellent lotion for the eyes, if uſed every morning, and makes a part in collyriums, preſcribed for inflammations of theſe parts; it is alſo proper in many other complaints.

Another.

Take of roſes freſh gathered ſix pounds, water two gallons. Diſtil off one gallon.

This water is principally valued on account of its fine flavour.

Cinnamon Water.

Steep one pound of cinnamon bark bruiſed, in a gallon and a half of water, and one pint of brandy, for two days; and then diſtil off one gallon.

This is an agreeable aromatic water, poſſeſſing in a high degree the fragrance and cordial virtues of the ſpice.

Pennyroyal

Pennyroyal Water.

Take of pennyroyal leaves dried a pound and a half, water from a gallon and a half to two gallons. Draw off by diſtillation one gallon.

This water poſſeſſes, in a conſiderable degree, the ſmell, taſte, and virtues of the plant. It is given in mixtures and juleps to hyſteric patients.

An infuſion of the herb in boiling water anſwers nearly the ſame purpoſes.

Peppermint Water.

This is made in the ſame manner as the preceding.

Jamaica Pepper Water.

Take of Jamaica pepper half a pound, water a gallon and a half. Diſtil off one gallon.

This is a very elegant diſtilled water, and may in moſt caſes ſupply the place of the more coſtly ſpice waters.

Directions for making Lavender Water.

Fill a glaſs, or earthen body, two-thirds full of lavender flowers, and then fill up the veſſel with brandy or melaſſes ſpirits. Let the flowers ſtand in infuſion eight days, or leſs if ſtraitened for time; then diſtil off the ſpirit in a water bath with a briſk fire, at firſt in large drops, or even a ſmall ſtream, that

that the eſſential oil of the flowers may riſe with the ſpirit. But as this cannot be done without the phlegm coming over the helm at the ſame time, the ſpirit muſt be rectified. The firſt diſtillation being finiſhed, unlute the ſtill, throw away what remains in the body, and fill it with freſh flowers of lavender, in the proportion of two pounds of lavender flowers to one pint of ſpirit: pour the ſpirit, already diſtilled, according to the foregoing directions, on the lavender flowers, and diſtil a ſecond time in a vapour bath.

Another.

Take of freſh lavender flowers a pound and a half, of proof melaſſes ſpirit a gallon: diſtil off five pints.

To make Orange-flower Water.

Having gathered (two hours before ſun-riſe in fine weather) a quantity of orange-flowers, pluck them leaf by leaf, and throw away the ſtalks and ſtems: fill a tin cucurbit two-thirds full of theſe picked flowers, lute on a low bolt head, not above two inches higher than the cucurbit, place it in balneo mariæ, or a water-bath, and diſtil with a ſtrong fire. You run no riſk from preſſing forward the diſtillation with violence, the water-bath effectually preventing the flowers from being burnt. In this method you pay no regard to the

the quantity, but the quality of the water drawn off. If nine pounds of orange flowers are put into the ſtill, be ſatisfied with three or four quarts of fragrant water; however, you may continue your diſtillation, and ſave even the laſt droppings of the ſtill, which have ſome ſmall fragrancy. During the operation, be careful to change the water in the refrigeratory veſſel as often as it becomes hot. Its being kept cool prevents the diſtilled water from having an empyreumatic or burnt ſmell, and keeps the quinteſſence of the flowers more intimately united with its phlegm.

Lime Water.

Pour a gallon of boiling water on a pound of unſlacked lime, ſtir them well together, and let the water remain on the lime for twenty-four hours; then ſtrain off the liquor for uſe.

Tar Water.

Pour a gallon of water on two pounds of Norway tar, and ſtir them ſtrongly together with a wooden rod: after they have ſtood to ſettle for two days, pour off the water for uſe.

MEDICINAL WINES.

Anthelmintic Wine.

TAKE of rhubarb half an ounce, worm ſeed an ounce, bruiſe them, and infuſe without heat in two pints of red-port wine for a few days, then ſtrain off the wine.

As the ſtomachs of perſons afflicted with worms are always debilitated, red-wine alone will often prove ſerviceable; it muſt, however, have ſtill better effects when joined with bitter and purgative ingredients.

A glaſs of this wine may be taken twice or thrice a day.

Antimonial Wine.

Take of glaſs of antimony, reduced to a fine powder, half an ounce, Liſbon wine eight ounces: digeſt with heat for three or four days, now and then ſhaking the bottle; afterwards filter the wine through paper.

The doſe of this wine varies according to the intention. As an alterative and diaphoretic, it may be taken from ten to fifty or ſixty drops. In a larger doſe it generally proves cathartic, or excites vomiting.

Bitter

Bitter Wine.

Take of gentian-root, yellow rind of lemon-peel freſh, each one ounce, long pepper two drachms, mountain wine two pints; infuſe without heat for a week, and ſtrain off the wine for uſe.

Stomach Wine.

Take of Peruvian bark, groſsly powdered an ounce, cardamon ſeeds and orange-peel bruiſed, of each two drachms; infuſe in a bottle of port or Liſbon wine, for five or ſix days; then ſtrain off the wine.

This wine is not only of ſervice in laxity and debility of the ſtomach and inteſtines, but may alſo be taken as a preventive by perſons liable to the intermittent fever, or who reſide in places where this diſeaſe prevails. It will be of uſe, likewiſe, to thoſe who recover ſlowly after fevers of any kind, as it aſſiſts digeſtion, and helps to reſtore the tone and vigour of the ſyſtem.

A glaſs of it may be taken two or three times a day.

White Wine Whey.

Put a pint of ſkimmed milk, and half a pint of white wine into a baſon: let it ſtand a few minutes,

then pour over it a pint of boiling water; let it ſtand a little while, and the curd will gather in a lump and ſettle to the bottom; then pour your whey into a china bowl, and put in a lump of ſugar, a ſprig of balm, or a ſlice of lemon.

To mull Wine.

Grate half a nutmeg into a pint of wine, and ſweeten it to your taſte with loaf ſugar, ſet it over the fire, and when it boils, take it off to cool. Take the yolks of four eggs well beaten, add to them a little cold wine, then mix them carefully with your hot wine, a little at a time, then pour it backwards and forwards ſeveral times, till it looks fine and bright, then ſet it on the fire, and beat it a little at a time for ſeveral times, till it is quite hot, and pretty thick, and pour it backwards and forwards ſeveral times.

VARIOUS APPLICATIONS, MEDICAMENTS, AND REMEDIES, NOT COMING UNDER ANY GENERAL HEADS.

Gowland's Extract of Saturn for Burns and Inflammations, Bruiſes, Sprains, and Ulcers; all external.

TAKE of litharge one pound, vinegar made of French wine two pints, put them together into a glazed

glazed earthen pipkin, and let them boil, or rather ſimmer, for an hour, or an hour and a quarter, taking care to ſtir them all the while with a wooden ſpatula. After the whole has ſtood to ſettle, pour off the liquor which is upon the top into bottles for uſe.

With this extract Goulard makes his vegeto-mineral water, which he recommends in a great variety of external diſorders: as inflammations, burns, bruiſes, ſprains, ulcers, &c.

Liniment for Burns.

Take equal parts of Florence oil, or of freſh drawn linſeed oil, and lime-water; ſhake them well together in a wide mouthed bottle, ſo as to form a liniment. This is found to be an extremely proper application for recent ſcalds or burns. It may either be ſpread upon a cloth, or the parts affected may be anointed with it twice or thrice a day.

Capillaire.

Take fourteen pounds of loaf-ſugar, three pounds of coarſe ſugar, ſix eggs beat in with the ſhells, and three quarts of water; boil it up twice, ſkim it well, then add to it a quarter of a pint of orange flower water: ſtrain it through a jelly-bag, and put it into bottles. When cold, mix a ſpoonful

or

or two of this ſyrup, in a proportion ſuited to the palate, in a draught of warm or cold water.

The following is a moſt excellent Remedy for a Cold.

Take a large tea-cupful of linſeed, two penny-worth of ſtick-liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of ſun raiſins. Put theſe into two quarts of ſoft water, and let it ſimmer over a ſlow fire till it is reduced to one: then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown ſugar-candy pounded, a table-ſpoonful of old rum, and a table-ſpoonful of the beſt white-wine vinegar, or lemon juice.

Note. The rum and vinegar are beſt to be added only to the quantity you are going immediately to take; for if put into the whole, it is apt in a little time to grow flat.

Drink half a pint at going to bed and take a little when the cough is troubleſome.

This receipt generally cures the worſt of colds in two or three days, and, if taken in time, may be ſaid to be almoſt an infallible remedy. It is a moſt ſovereign and balſamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which endanger freſh colds in going out. It has been known to cure colds that have been almoſt ſettled into conſumptions in leſs than three weeks.

A ſure Preſervative from the Tooth-Ach.

After having waſhed your mouth with water, as cleanlineſs and indeed health requires, you ſhould every morning rince the mouth with a tea-ſpoonful of lavender-water, mixed with an equal quantity of warm or cold water, which ever you like beſt, to diminiſh its activity. This ſimple and innocent remedy is a certain preſervative, the ſucceſs of which has been confirmed by long experience.

To clean the Teeth and Gums, and make the Fleſh grow cloſe to the Root of the Enamel.

Take one ounce of myrrh, in fine powder, two ſpoonfuls of the beſt white honey, and a little green ſage, in fine powder: mix them well together, and rub the teeth and gums with a little of this balſam every night and morning.

A choice Receipt to make Opodeldock.

Take of Hungary water a pint, Caſtile ſoap ſliced three ounces, camphor an ounce: let them ſtand together in a glaſs cloſe ſtopped, till the ſoap and camphor are entirely diſſolved in the Hungary-water.

Virgin's Milk, a ſafe and excellent Coſmetic.

Take equal parts of gum benjamin and ſtorax, diſſolve them in a ſufficient quantity of ſpirit of wine. The ſpirit will then become a reddiſh tincture, and exhale a very fragrant ſmell. Some people add a little balm of gilead. Pour a few drops into a glaſs of clear water; and the water, by ſtirring, will inſtantly become milky. This may be uſed with ſafety and ſucceſs; it will clear the complexion, for which purpoſe nothing is better.

To ſtrengthen the Gums and faſten looſe Teeth.

Diſſolve an ounce of myrrh as perfectly as poſſible, in half a pint of red wine; add the ſame quantity of oil of almonds: waſh the mouth with this fluid every morning.

This is alſo an excellent remedy againſt worms in the teeth.

Hiera Picra.

Take of ſuccotrine aloes, finely powdered, a quarter of a pound, Winter's bark, finely powdered, three quarters of an ounce; mix them together.

Lavender Drops.

Take of lavender water a pint and a half, of Hungary-water half a pint, of cinnamon and nutmegs

megs each a quarter of an ounce, of red ſanders powdered a drachm and a half; let them infuſe together in a glaſs bottle, well ſtopped, for a month, then ſtrain off the liquor for uſe.

An excellent Lip-Salve

Is made by adding a quarter of an ounce of alkanet root to the ſpermaceti ointment, and ſimmering them together a few minutes over a gentle fire.

FINIS.

T. Bensley, Printer, Bolt Court,
Fleet Street.

½ oz Aunce Hiera Picra
one Penny Worth of Schrotine Allows
to be Turkey Rhubarbe
and as much Jallop as will
lay on a Sixpence put them
into a bottle with a Pint and
half best Gin and let it
stand in a Warm Place for
a Week shake it every day
take a Wine Glass full two
or three times a Week
not to be shaken when
taken